

# ANDOVER TOWNSMAN

Andover, everywhere and always, first, last,—the manly, straight-forward, sober, patriotic, New England Town.—*PHILLIPS BROOKS.*

VOL. II.

ANDOVER, MASS., FEBRUARY 1, 1889

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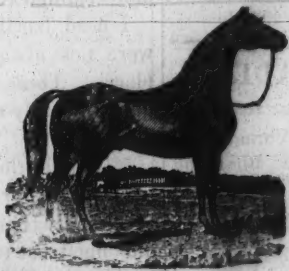
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Have just placed on their counters large lines of low and medium priced

## ALL WOOL PANTALOONS,

Ranging in prices from \$1.75 to \$3.00, which are undoubtedly the greatest bargains to be found in Lawrence.

Our best bargain for \$3.00 is **Our Own Make**, and for fabric, style and workmanship beats all records of pant sale heretofore.



We have suits of the same for \$10. They are beauties.

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Office Hours, until 9 a.m.; 1 to 3 and 7 to 9 p.m.

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Office Hours, till 8.30 A. M., 1 to 3 and after 7 P. M.  
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**EMMA M. E. SANBORN, M. D.,**  
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OFFICE HOURS.  
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**CHARLES H. GILBERT,**  
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Draper's Block, Andover.

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LICENSED AUCTIONEER,  
Will attend to the Sale of Real and Personal Property in or out of town, on reasonable terms.  
Office at ELM HOUSE, Andover.

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EXPRESS AND JOBBING.  
Particular attention given to moving Pianos and Furniture.  
Essex Street, Andover, Mass.

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Horse & Ox Shoeing & General Blacksmithing,  
Park Street, Andover.

**ANDERSON & BOWMAN,**  
Blacksmithing, Horseshoeing, & Jobbing  
done with promptness and despatch. Special care with interfering and overreaching horses.  
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All Jobbing receives careful and prompt attention.  
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Wedding and Funeral Designs neatly executed.  
Greenhouses, School St., near depot.

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Dealer in Paints, Oils, Window-glass, & Wall-papers.  
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Mason and Contractor.  
All kinds of Brick Work and Jobbing promptly attended to.  
Maple Avenue, Andover.

**O. CHAPMAN,**  
Dining Rooms,  
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**A. W. CALDWELL,**  
HOUSE PAINTER.  
Shop, High Street, P. O. Box, 370.  
ANDOVER, MASS.

**Mr. Charles A. Farley,**  
Formerly of this town will be in Andover quarterly beginning Dec. 1st, to tune Pianos or Organs. He will also sell or exchange the Ivers & Pond and S. G. Chickering Pianos on easy payments. Order book at the TOWNSMAN OFFICE.

**E. GILE,**  
MASON AND BUILDER,  
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**J. ABBOTT,**  
Picture Frames,  
Curtains and Fixtures,  
Looking Glasses, etc.  
Park Street, Andover.

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Shop, cor. Park and Bartlett Streets,  
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ALL JOBBING PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

**J. E. SEARS,**  
Dealer in  
BOOTS, SHOES, AND RUBBERS.  
The best \$3 Shoe in the market.  
Repairing neatly done.  
MAIN ST., ANDOVER.

**C. H. BREEN,**  
Carriage and Sign Painter,  
Wheelwright and Carriage Trimming,  
PARK STREET, ANDOVER, MASS.

**JOHN H. SOEHRENS,**  
Shaving & Hair-cutting,  
DEAN'S BUILDING,  
MAIN STREET, ANDOVER.

**DRESS MAKING & REPAIRING.**  
MRS. M. E. WATSON.  
Rooms in Dean's Block, over Soehrens  
MAIN STREET, ANDOVER.

**M. L. RAMSDELL,**  
DEALER IN SEWING-MACHINES.  
The New Boston and New Home, Specialties.  
Needles, Oil, etc.  
Machines adjusted, cleaned, and repaired.  
37 Main Street, Near cor. of Chestnut

### Summary of Daily News.

FRIDAY, JAN. 25.

Irish treason trial goes on; Mr. O'Brien, a priest, and an editor, sentenced to imprisonment, the latter receiving seven days extra for remarking to the court that the sentence was cut and dried.

1000 street-car men strike in Brooklyn.  
Earthquake shocks, thunder-claps, landslides, and gas-eruptions in Colorado.  
Eleven-year old boy drowned at Hartford, and a French Canadian boy of 15, previously lost, found by diver at the bottom of the river at Great Falls, N. H.

Bold attempt at burglary in a store at East Bridgewater this afternoon.  
Polishing mill burned at Barre, Vt., grocery store at Buzzard's Bay, National Bank at Athens, Tenn., and several business houses at Jackson, Miss.

Amherst Alumni have a meeting in New York, and Williams Alumni in Boston.  
Robert Burns's birthday celebrated in Andover and many other places.

SATURDAY, JAN. 26.

Important debate in the German Reichstag as to the East African expedition. Bismarck says he was "not originally a colonial man," but "follows the will of the majority of the German nation."

Wreck of a freight train at Mizpah, N. C., a switch being left open by villains who intended to wreck a passenger train.

Saw-mill boiler explodes near Kansas City, destroying the mill, killing a judge and several others who were there; cause, lack of water.

Pitts, the Saugus watchman, shot by burglar two days before, dies in Lynn hospital.

Pneumatic dynamite gun for new cruiser Vesuvius tested satisfactorily at Fort Lafayette; how nicely those 175 lb. dynamite and nitro-glycerine projectiles would kill off the Haytiens or Germans!

Waterbury (Ct.) capitalists strike oil at Southbury; the vein is 150 deep, and 1500 feet from the surface.

SUNDAY, JAN. 27.

Phillips Brooks preaches in Faneuil on "he that overcometh."

Woman in So. Barrington, N. H., falls while going down cellar, breaks the lamp, and is burned to death.

MONDAY, JAN. 28.

The French ministry resign, but President Carnot does not accept.

Grand Opera House and Post Office at Duluth, Minn., and car-roofing establishment at Detroit burned.

President Cleveland reduces the term of imprisonment (at Auburn, N. Y.) of J. D. Fish, the New York Marine Bank embezzler, sentenced for 10 years in 1885.

Two brakemen killed on Old Colony Road—one at Taunton and the other on Dedham Branch.

Mr. and Mrs. Phelps go down to Osborne to say goodbye to Mrs. Victoria—whose maiden name was Guelph, i.e., Phelps!

Collision of trains on Southern Pacific Road in Texas; several passengers reported killed.

Train derailed on the Louisville, Evansville and St. Louis R. R.; passengers all injured, some of them very badly.

TUESDAY, JAN. 29.

Walls of the Duluth Opera House fall, crushing a bookstore adjoining, and burying the proprietor beneath the ruins.

Passenger train runs into the entrance door of Hoosac Tunnel (which had been closed by the wind), severely, perhaps fatally, injuring the engineer.

Another incendiary fire in Canton, Mass., the fourth within 30 days in a limited area.

Residences and business houses burned in Marietta, O.

General street-railroad tie-up in New York; riotous strikers prevent trains being run by other men.

Report of two school-children in Dakota who perished in a recent blizzard.

A "double-expansion" English locomotive landed in Philadelphia, for experimental use on Pennsylvania Railroad.

More and more evidence of the rascality of Moore, the Indianapolis insurance embezzler; if the officers want him now they will have "Moore to follow" to Canada!

Wm. O'Brien arrested in Manchester, Eng.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 30.

President Cleveland sends fuller correspondence to Congress as to the Samoan difficulties, from which it appears that Bismarck is determined to punish the patriotic islanders who resisted the landing of the German invaders.

John M. Clayton, late Republican candidate for Congress in Arkansas, assassinated to prevent his contesting the seat of his successful opponent; his law partners were democrats, and all the better class of that party condemn the murder.

Austrian Crown Prince Rudolph dies suddenly.

Breeds Planing Mill at Lynn burned; total loss, \$12,500.

Wooden block burned in Gloucester; \$26,000.

U. S. Senator Berry of Arkansas reelected.

THURSDAY, JAN. 31.

Matters getting worse at Samoan Islands, according to accounts—Germans running things with a high hand. U. S. Senate passes appropriation bill for protection of American rights there, without party division.

More burglaries at Saugus; one fellow arrested.

### Various News Items.

President-elect Harrison has many newspaper and political advisers in the matter of his choice of Cabinet advisers, and just now they seem to have settled amicably on the more important portfolios. Mr. Blaine, they agree, is to be Secretary of State, Senator Allison of Iowa, Secretary of the Treasury, Gen. Alger of Michigan Secretary of war, John Wanamaker of Philadelphia Postmaster General or, possibly, Secretary of the Navy; while they think Mr. Estey of California, chairman of the Chicago Convention, will be Secretary of the Interior. The foundation in part for the above arrangements is that Mr. Wanamaker has visited Gen. Harrison, and come away with a smile on his face, and that Mr. Allison spent a whole night there, the gas in the library burning until near morning! Meantime, General Harrison preserves silence, and lets his wife go to New York a-shopping.

The Samoan Islands, about which Prince Bismarck and Premier Bayard are having a little set-to, just now, are simply what we used to call Navigator Islands, near the Feejee and Friendly Islands, a little below the equator, in the South Pacific, say two-thirds of the way across from San Francisco to Australia. Germany, England, and the United States have each a coaling-station on the islands, but in a contest between the King (Malietoa) and a rebel (Tamasese), Germany has apparently for commercial reasons supported the cause of the latter, and treated the American flag with pronounced disrespect. Secretary Bayard seems to have maintained the position of our Government well, and Mr. Sherman closed a masterly speech in the U. S. Senate on Tuesday reviewing the whole matter, by saying that he was willing to vote any sum of money to enable the President to conduct negotiations, and send ships and agents there to "bring about a prompt solution of this small controversy."

London is to have a revised style of government, as provided by act of Parliament. It consists of a Council of 119 members, who have a certain supervision of drainage, lighting the city, and of preserving order. Among the members elected are Lady Roseberry, Miss Jane Cobden, daughter of the reformer, Lady Sandhurst, John Burns, the socialist, and Sir John Lubbock, the eminent scientist. A very interesting extract from the latter's book on the Intelligence of Animals will be found on the second page of this paper.



## OF PUBLIC INTEREST.

## Early History of the Boston &amp; Maine Railroad.

Seeing the notice in the last TOWNSMAN of the "Andover and Wilmington Railroad," Mr. M. C. Andrews sends us the following extract from the report of the Boston and Maine for 1881. It will be found very interesting as showing the first beginnings of railroad traffic in this vicinity, and in which Andover men played so important a part. Mr. Andrews himself, as the veteran car-builder of the Road, is personally familiar with its early history, and will furnish us for next week's issue some reminiscences of its first equipments in that line.

The people of Andover, in the year 1833, desirous of obtaining railroad accommodation for their town and vicinity, petitioned the Legislature of Massachusetts for authority to locate and construct a railroad commencing near the South Parish meeting-house in Andover, and thence to the Boston & Lowell Railroad in the town of Wilmington. The charter, under the name of the Andover & Wilmington Railroad Corporation, was approved March 15, 1833. The corporation was organized in June, 1833, and the first report of the directors to the stockholders was made Oct. 1, 1834.

The early conception was only a branch, the whole length of which was less than eight miles. That it was a formidable undertaking at that time there can be no doubt, as nearly 3 1-2 years were consumed in its construction. It was, however, after much delay, completed and opened to the public, Aug. 8, 1836.

The early exhibit of the probable income of the road, as made by the directors in their first report, is both amusing and instructive. It was made up by stating the number of stage passengers and freight that passed from and through Andover from Oct. 1, 1833, to Oct. 1, 1834, and was stated as follows:

In the Andover stage, exclusive of way passengers, as per way-bills,	4,158
In the Haverhill Company stages during the same time, as also appears from their way bills,	8,706
The Berry stage, which is only one day, but was formerly two, and is to be two again soon, as is understood, is estimated at nine per day, making, during the same period, the number,	2,817
Total number of stage passengers,	15,681

The freight tonnage was obtained in the same way—taking the amount which passed through and from Andover to and from Boston, conveyed in baggage wagons—and amounted to 5,700 tons. The calculation of the receipts from this number of passengers and tons of freight per annum was \$23,160.75. The amount of toll to be paid to the Boston & Lowell Railroad on this amount of business was set down at \$2,594.34, leaving for earnings on the new road, \$20,566.41. The capital stock authorized was \$100,000; and the expense of operating this road was calculated to be, including 6 per cent. interest on capital, salaries, repairs of road, and other contingencies, \$18,008, which gave them after paying all expenses and 6 per cent. on the capital, the sum of \$3,555.41. During the construction of this branch, the people of Haverhill, moved by a desire to place their own town on an equality with Andover, sought and obtained on the seventh day of April, 1835, authority to extend the same in an easterly direction to the Central Village in Haverhill. This extension was opened to Bradford, on the opposite shore of the river from Haverhill, Oct. 26, 1837. Haverhill, then a small village, gave us but a small amount of business. Even after the road was extended across the river to what is now a city of 18,000 inhabitants, one day's entire receipts for tickets sold amounted to a sum less than three dollars.

On April 5, 1837, further authority was obtained to extend from Bradford to the line of the state of New Hampshire. Authority to extend the same through the state of New Hampshire was granted by the Legislature of that state, June 27, 1835; and the road was opened to the public, as often as any point of importance was reached in its construction, as follows: To East Kingston, Jan. 1, 1840; Exeter, June 26, 1840; Newmarket, July 28, 1841; Dover to the temporary depot in Coffin's Cut, Sept. 24, 1841; and to the permanent depot, July 5, 1842. By authority of an act of the Legislature of the state of Maine, approved April 2, 1841,

the road was constructed and opened to South Berwick, Feb. 2, 1843.

The branch from Rollinsford to Great Falls was opened for business July 24, 1843. The main line of our road then extended from Wilmington to South Berwick, a distance of 58 miles, more than double the whole length of the Boston & Lowell railroad, with which we made connection at Wilmington, and upon which we relied for the prompt and efficient transportation of our passengers and freight to and from Boston. The Lowell road, then in its glory, cared but little for us or our business. They were unwilling to subject themselves to any inconvenience or delay to accommodate our road and thus caused great embarrassment and vexation to our officers and patrons.

The urgent necessity of securing an independent line to Boston was so apparent that a petition was presented to the Legislature of Massachusetts asking for such authority, and the same was granted March 16, 1844. This extension was opened to the temporary depot in Boston, July 1, 1845, and to the permanent depot in Haymarket Square, March 6, 1846.

The branch road to Medford was opened to the public, March 1, 1847; and the Methuen Branch, extending from the south bank of the Merrimac River to the state line of New Hampshire, Aug. 27, 1849.

At the time of the extension of the road from Wilmington to Boston, the present site of the city of Lawrence was a sandy plain, with less than 100 inhabitants, but with the prospect of becoming a manufacturing town that would require extended railroad facilities.

The managers of your property, watchful for your interests, on March 3, 1846, obtained the approval of an act authorizing a change of location between Andover and North Andover, running down the valley of the Shawsheen River to a point near Andover bridge; thence along the right bank of the Merrimac to an intersection with the old line. This change of location to accommodate the prospective business of this new manufacturing place was made, and the road completed and opened to the public July 3, 1848.

On the completion of this road to South Berwick, a junction was made at that point with the Portland, Saco & Portsmouth Railroad; and on April 1, 1846, a contract was entered into between that road, the Boston & Maine, and the Eastern Railroad, whereby the joint use of the former was given the two roads last named, which joint use continued for more than 23 years. On July 19, 1870, notice of an intention on the part of the Portland, Saco & Portsmouth Railroad to terminate said contract on Jan. 20, 1871, was served upon the President of this corporation.

The termination of the contract left us with a road of 74 miles in length, terminating in the woods in the town of South Berwick. Unable to make any arrangement, either for the joint use with the Eastern Railroad of the road from that point to Portland, or for the separate use of the same, by lease, contract, or otherwise, application was made to the Legislature of the state of Maine for authority to extend this road from Berwick to Portland. The act authorizing this extension was approved Feb. 17, 1871, and the road was opened for business Feb. 15, 1873. On addition to the above, this company operates the Dover & Winnipisaukee, the West Amesbury Branch, the Newburyport, the Danvers, and the Lowell & Andover Railroads.

## AULD LANG-SYNE.

## Old Andover Records.

No. 16.

BIRTHS.

1691.

- Jan. 10. James, ye son of Henry & Bethiah Bodwell (1690-91) (1)  
 Jan. 21. Daniel, ye son of Ralph & Sarah ffarnum. (1690-91)  
 Feb. 24. John ye son of John & Elenor Johnson. (1690-91)  
 Feb. 25. Mary, ye daughter of Henry & Abigail Ingalls. (1690-91)  
 Feb. 26. Deborah, ye daughter of Saml & Mary ffrie. (1690-91)  
 March 10. Sarah, ye daughter of Nicholas & Mary Holt. (1690-91) (2)

March 17. John & Thomas Twins & sons of Jno: & Sarah Preston. (1690-91)

March 29. Caleb, ye son of William & Mary Louejoy.

April 1. Nathaniel ye son of Benjamin & Mary ffrie.

April 1. Deborah, ye daughter of Samuel & Sarah Ingalls.

April 6. Anne ye daughter of Johnathan & Anne Blanchard.

May 15. Priscilla, ye daughter of Abraham & Priscilla Moor.

May 18. Hannah, ye daughter of Saml & Sarah Phelps.

May 27. Mary, ye daughter of Ephraim & Mary Daus.

June 1. Mary, ye daughter of Joseph & Mary Marble.

June 4. Thomas, ye son of Thomas & Mary Chandler. (3)

June 11. John, ye son of Abraham & Anne Graues.

July 1. Richard, ye son of Robert & Elizabeth Swan.

July 7. Priscilla, ye daughter of John & Sarah Abbott. (4)

July 11. Jeremiah, ye son of John & Hannah Osgood.

July 28. George, ye son of George & Elizabeth Abbott.

Aug. 16. Timothy, ye son of Timothy & Deborah Osgood.

Sept. 10. Rebekah, ye daughter of Saml & Sarah Wardwell.

Sept. 29. Mehitabel, ye daughter of Ephraim & Sarah Steeuens.

Oct. 17. James, ye son of John & Elizabeth ffarnum.

Oct. 23. Benjamin, ye son of Richard & Hannah Barker.

Oct. 30. John, ye son of Daniel & Mehitabel Poor.

Dec. 21. George, ye son of William & Elizabeth Abbott.

Dec. 25. Hannah, ye daughter of John & Mary Stone.

## NOTES.

(1) Henry and Bethia Bodwell were the parents of a large family, and the ancestors of the late Gov. Bodwell of Maine and of Henry A. Bodwell of this town.

(2) This Nicholas Holt was the son of the pioneer Nicholas, and his wife was Mary Russell.

(3) The mother was Mary Peters, daughter of Andrew; "she in 1727, fixed to a deed an 'M' for her sign manual" (Chandler Genealogy). The son Thomas died when a young man, leaving no family.

(4) Priscilla lived, unmarried, until 1791, lacking only a few weeks of being one hundred years old. The mother was Sarah Barker.

## Early Andover Town Meetings.

The first Andover records were carried away by the wicked Indians, and the second volume must have suffered severely at the hands of the early white settlers, for it only exists now in leaves, yellow and mutilated, which some worthy officer—evidently in the last century—preserved by placing them carefully in another blank book. On the two sides of one of these leaves are notices of the first four town meetings of which we have any record. The first, held in January, 1656—which may perhaps be 1657—sheds light on the method of raising town and church taxes "at first planting of this place."

At a General Towne meeting holden at John Osgoods house 9th 11th 1656 chiefly warned & intended for the entering & recording of Towne-orders now in force & particular mens graunts of Land in a New Towne booke the old being rent and in many places defective and som graunts lost:

Imps It was agreed upon & voted that the order and agreement made at first planting of this place. vz: that all persons should pay to the rates and charges of the Towne and Church, according to their land (w'h way we have practiced ever since, and upon w'h tearmes we have graunted out Lands to all new-comers) should be entered in the first place in this new booke.

[Black lines are drawn through the above and this entry made beneath:]

the above written was disannulled by the maior part of Voats at a Lawfull town-meeting the 2 [originally written 3] of Decembr 1661

The original of the following record, in the peculiar hand of Gov. Bradstreet, is not easily read, but it is believed that we have a correct copy. It is interesting to note the old English phrase, *inning of corne*, for gathering of corn. Although

the reason assigned for prohibiting any building outside of Cochichewick village seems to have been the prevention of damage by "hoggs & cattle," greater security against the Indians may have also been designed.

Att a genrall Towne meeting 11th of March 1660

The Towne taking into consideration the great damage that may come to the Towne by psons living remote from the Towne upon such Lands as were guen them for ploughing or planting, & soe by their hoggs & cattle destroy the meadows adioyning thereunto, haue therefore ordered and do hereby order that whatsoever inhabitant or other shall build any dwelling howse in any pt of the Towne but upon howse-lotts or other places granted for that end without expess leave from the Towne shall forfeit twenty shillings a month for the time he shall soe live in any such phibited place puided it is not intended to restrain any pson from building any shedd for himselfe or cattle that shal be necessary for the ploughing of his ground or Inng of his corne, but to restraine eny one from their constant aboads there the Towne haueing guen howse-lotts to build on to all such as they haue reaceued as inhabitants of the Towne.

Att a Lawfull toune meeting the 17 Octobr 1661

it is ordered that every male person or persons sixteen years and over shall upon three or fower daies warning by the suruairs attend the mending of the highwaies upon forfeiture of double damages for every day neglect by any person: and soe likewise every teamer: that is every man, fower shillings a day: and every teem ten shillings a day so neglected.

## BOOKS AND READING.

The *Atlantic Monthly* for February continues Prof. Hardy's *Passe Rose* and Henry James's *Tragic Muse*. Sarah Orne Jewett's *A Winter Courtship* is an odd kind of love story. The *Gift of Fernseed* is a strange, weird, impossible tale of the influence of a Rocky Mountain medicine-man's drug on a young surgeon. Samuel H. Scudder, the *Natural History* man, writes on *Butterflies in Disguise*. Under which King? is the title of a remarkable article by Harriett Waters Preston, the materials being gleaned from the correspondence of Cicero. The *Spirit of American Politics* as shown in the late Election brings out the partizanship of both the great parties. The *New Talking-Machine* (of Edison), Letters of Felix Mendelssohn, and *Ancient Rome* in the light of Recent Discoveries, will interest respectively scientific, musical, and classical readers. Italian Nicknames in the Contributor's Club is capital. [Houghton, Mifflin and Co., Boston; \$4 a year.]

*Lippincott* for February is a valuable number. Those who are interested in the writings of Edgar Salters will read the *A Transaction in Hearts*, which is the "complete novel" for this month. An Ex-Editor writes on *The Days when I went Journaling*. Judge Tourgee, a quaint Southern story, "Missionary Joe," and R. H. Stoddard contributes a charming sketch of Nathaniel Hawthorne. The *Fifth Day in the Life of an Ex-Teacher* by John Habberton keeps up the interest of its predecessors. Frances E. Wadleigh contributes *My Experiences as Government Clerk*. [J. B. Lippincott Co., Philadelphia; \$3 a year.]

## CHILDREN'S CIRCLE.

## Van and his Cards.

An Andover lady who is interested in the introduction of the study of animals into the Children's column, asks us to print the following extract from the chapter on the Intelligence of the Dog in Sir John Lubbock's book on the Senses of Animals. The author explains that his method of teaching "Van" was in imitation of Dr. Howe's ingenious device for teaching deaf mutes.

I took two pieces of cardboard about ten inches by three, and on one of them printed in large letters the word FOOD leaving the other blank.

I then placed the two cards over two saucers, and in the one under the the "food" card put a little bread and milk, which Van, after having his attention called to the card, was to eat. This was repeated over and over again till he had had enough. In about ten days he began to distinguish between the two cards. I then put them on the floor and made him bring them to me, which he did readily enough. When he brought the plain card I simply threw it back, while when he brought the "food" card I gave him a piece of bread, and in about a month he had pretty well learned to realize the difference. I then had some other cards printed with the words "out," "tea," "bone," "water," and a certain number also with words to which I did not intend him to attach any significance, such as "naught," "plain," "ball," etc. Van soon learned that bringing a card was a request, and soon learned to distinguish between the plain and printed cards; it took him longer to realize the difference between words, but he gradually got to recognize several, such as "food," "out," "bone," "tea," etc. If he was asked whether he would like to go out for a walk, he would joyfully fish up the "out" card, choosing it from several others, and bring it to me, or run with it in evident triumph to the door.

I need hardly say that the cards were not always put in the same places. These were varied quite indiscriminately and in a great variety of positions.

Nor could the dog recognize them by scent. They were all alike, and all continually handled by us. Still, I did not trust to that alone, but had a number printed for each word. When, for instance, he brought a card with "food" on it, we did not put down the same identical card, but another bearing the same word; when he had brought that, a third, then a fourth, and so on. For a single meal, therefore, eighteen or twenty cards would be used, so that he evidently is not guided by scent. No one who has seen him look down a row of cards and pick up the one he wanted could, I think, doubt that in bringing a card he felt that he is making a request, and that he could not only distinguish one card from another but also associate the word and object.

I used to leave a card marked "water" in my dressing-room, the door of which we used to pass in going to or from my sitting-room. Van was my constant companion, and passed the door when I was at home several times in the day. Generally he took no heed of the card. Hundreds, or I may say thousands, of times he passed it unnoticed. Sometimes, however, he would run in, pick it up, and bring it to me, when of course I gave him some water, and on such occasions, I invariably found that he wanted to drink.

I might also mention, in corroboration, that one morning he seemed unwell. A friend being at breakfast with us, was anxious to see him bring his cards, and I therefore pressed him to do so. To my surprise he brought three dummy cards successively, one marked "ham," one "bag," and one "brush." I said reproachfully, "Oh, Van! bring 'food,' or 'tea'; on which he looked at me, went very slowly, and brought the "tea" card. But when I put some tea down as usual, he would not touch it. Generally he greatly enjoyed a cup of tea, and, indeed, this was the only time I ever knew him refuse it.



## OUR COUNTRY AND ITS DEFENDERS.

### President Lincoln to Gen. McClellan.

The following characteristic letter of Abraham Lincoln to Gen. McClellan, concerning his "over-cautiousness," is taken from the Lincoln history in the current Century, and should be read in connection with the article on the removal of McClellan printed on another page:

EXECUTIVE MANSION,

WASHINGTON, D.C., OCT. 13, 1862.

MAJOR-GENERAL McCLELLAN.

My Dear Sir: You remember my speaking to you of what I called your over-cautiousness. Are you not over-cautious when you assume that you cannot do what the enemy is constantly doing? Should you not claim to be at least his equal in prowess, and act upon the claim? As I understand you telegraphed General Halleck that you cannot subsist your army at Winchester unless the railroad from Harper's Ferry to that point be put in working order. But the enemy does now subsist his army at Winchester, at a distance nearly twice as great from railroad transportation as you would have to do, without the railroad last named. He now waggons from Culpepper Court House, which is just about twice as far as you would have to do from Harper's Ferry. He is certainly not more than half as well provided with waggons as you are. I certainly should be pleased for you to have the advantage of the railroad from Harper's Ferry to Winchester, but it wastes all the remainder of autumn to give it to you, and in fact ignores the question of time, which cannot and must not be ignored. Again, one of the standard maxims of war, as you know, is to "operate upon the enemy's communications as much as possible without exposing your own." You seem to act as if this applies against you, but cannot apply in your favor. Change positions with the enemy, and think you not he would break your communication with Richmond within the next twenty-four hours? You dread his going into Pennsylvania, but if he does so in full force, he gives up his communications to you absolutely, and you have nothing to do but to follow and ruin him. If he does so with less than full force, fall upon and beat what is left behind all the easier. Exclusive of the water line, you are now nearer Richmond than the enemy is by the route that you can and must take. Why can you not reach there before him, unless you admit that he is more than your equal on a march? His route is the arc of a circle, while yours is the chord. The roads are as good on yours as on his. You know I desired, but did not order, you to cross the Potomac below instead of above the Shenandoah and Blue Ridge. My idea was that this would at once menace the enemy's communications, which I would seize if he would permit.

If he should move northward I would follow him closely, holding his communications. If he should prevent our seizing his communications and move toward Richmond, I would press closely to him, fight him, if a favorable opportunity should present; and at least try to beat him to Richmond on the inside track. I say "try;" if we never try, we shall never succeed. If he makes a stand at Winchester, moving neither north nor south, I would fight him there, on the idea that if we cannot beat him when he bears the waste of coming to us, we never can when we bear the waste of going to him. This proposition is a simple truth, and is too important to be lost sight of for a moment. In coming to us he tenders us an advantage which we should not waive. We should not so operate as to merely drive him away. As we must beat him somehow or fail finally, we can do it, if at all, easier near to us than far away. If we cannot beat the enemy where he now is, we never can, he again being within the intrenchments of Richmond.

It is all easy if our troops march as well as the enemy, and it is unmanly to say they cannot do it. This letter is in no sense an order.

Yours truly,

A. LINCOLN.

### A Curious Incident of the War.

The "Camp Fire" of the Toledo Blade has this curious story of the war, told of Comrade John Thompson of an Iowa Regiment, known as a dry joker as well as a faithful soldier. "Johnny Reb" was poorly rewarded for his attempt to stop John Thompson from smoking!

He never was excited unless by some unofficial question, whereby his reverie was broken, while sitting on the smoky side of the camp fire, quietly smoking his cob meerschaum. At the battle of Helena, July 4, 1863, he in common with the rest of his regiment, was holding a position on the hillside, north of the town, each man being permitted to take refuge behind tree or stump. John, or Tom, as he was called, fell heir to a rather diminutive stump, and while hugging it closely a Johnny mounted a tree in front and deliberately pulled away at our hero, missing his man but striking the little cob pipe he was smoking, thereby knocking it out of position. Thompson, just audible enough to be heard, said: "You old rebel, what did you break my pipe for?" Then, peering out by the side of the stump for a moment, then steadily looking along the barrel of his good Enfield, the report of a gun, the thud of the body of a dead Johnny striking the ground and the little drama is over, except the final remark, "There now, break my pipe again, will you?"

A graduate of West Point relates an anecdote of Gen. Sheridan. The General was making an inspection of the Academy, and lingered awhile in the quarters of a cadet whose father was a long-time friend of the General. Before leaving "Little Phil" stepped to the open fire place, and bending, looked up the chimney making a thrust with his sword worthy of a professional sweep. Rattletybang, crash, came a whole assortment of bottles, flasks, and cigar boxes. The cadet stood aghast with the death sweat on him. General Sheridan "froze" him with a stern glance, and then, turning to the inspector said: "Do not report this case; I have taken an unfair advantage of —. I well remember the old hiding place of my own cadetship."—Boston Journal.

Is this the spirit of the "New South?" The Times Union of Jacksonville, Fla., where northern contributions were so liberally sent in their recent yellow-fever calamity, says of our patriotic Union General, W. T. Sherman:

This pestilent wretch whose soul is the essence of a demon and whose record is the history of a fiend. I am glad that there is a hell. It requires the nerve of a Christian martyr to wish this awful beast to escape the doom of an endless hell. I thank God there is a Hell with a big, big H.

Feb. 1, 1864. President Lincoln ordered a draft of 500,000 men, to begin on March 10, for three years on the war. On March 15 a call was made for 200,000 volunteers, on July 18, for 500,000 more, and on December 20 for 300,000, making one million of volunteers called for, and half a million men ordered to be drafted, during the year.—Lippincott for February.

A corporation worthy of the attention of every investor is the Boston Investment Company. It purchases only first class business property located in the commercial centres of large and growing cities. It is under the management of men of large experience in real estate; it offers a strong security, with a good income payable quarterly. We can recommend it to the investing public, and would call attention to their advertisement in another column.

### Eupepsy.

This is what you ought to have, in fact, you must have it, to fully enjoy life. Thousands are searching for it daily, and mourning because they find it not. Thousands upon thousands of dollars are spent annually by our people in the hope that they may obtain this boon. And yet it may be had by all. We guarantee that Electric Bitters, if used according to directions and the use persisted in, will bring you Good Digestion and oust the demon Dyspepsia and install instead Eupepsy. We recommend Electric Bitters for Dyspepsia and all other diseases of Liver, Stomach and Kidneys. Sold at 50 cts. and \$1.00 per bottle at any Drugstore.

DO NOT ENCOURAGE adulteration, but ask your grocer for Beach's Washing Soap. It is strictly pure and made from the best material.

## Lawrence Hardware Co.

Have the Largest Stock of

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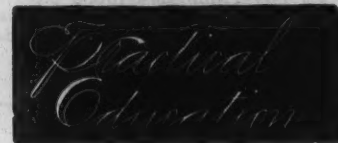
REOPENS MONDAY, Sept. 3.

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All studies pertaining to



thoroughly taught.

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HON. J. R. SIMPSON,  
Ex-Mayor of Lawrence.  
HON. C. C. CLOSSON,  
Of firm of Pedrick and Closson.  
MR. JOHN N. COLE,  
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is made from selected, choice, ripe wheat, the grain first having been thoroughly cleaned, scored and brushed, the woody fibre discarded, the inner brand retained, and the whole reduced to a uniform fineness by a process peculiar to our own mills. Every effort of the mind or movement of the muscle in volves the waste of nervous energy and vitality; we must build up our systems by those elements which will replace those wastes. Chemical analysis shows us that waste flour cannot do this, as the best part of the wheat is sacrificed for the sake of the color.

**GLEN MILLS ENTIRE WHEAT FLOUR**  
contains all the elements of the wheat, stored there by our Creator for our use.

Those preferring a coarse Graham should use the  
**Glen Mills True Wheat Meal**  
the best wheat meal in the market.

**GLEN MILLS NEW PROCESS RYE MEAL,**

Is made from the best quality of White Rye, which before it comes from the mills is thoroughly cleaned from all impurities, so that nothing comes to the reducing mills but plump, sound rye, as clean as washing can make it. One five pound package of our rye meal will convince you of its merits.

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No. 8 Essex Street,

ANDOVER, MASS.



# THE ANDOVER TOWNSMAN,

## ANDOVER, MASS.

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C. C. CARPENTER, Editor,  
to whom all correspondence for the paper should be addressed.

A thoroughly fitted STEAM JOB PRINTING OFFICE is connected with the TOWNSMAN, and all orders in this department will receive prompt and careful attention.

All BUSINESS COMMUNICATIONS should be addressed to

JOHN N. COLE, Treasurer.

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FRIDAY FEBRUARY 1, 1889.

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Look in the inside for some interesting reading. How the eight-mile "Andover and Wilmington Railroad" became the great and prosperous "Boston and Maine," is told on the second page. To prepare our citizens for the approaching town-meeting, we give notices of the earliest meetings of which any record remains, showing that our predecessors, two centuries and more ago, had to do with taxes and "highways" as we do now. Other readers besides the "small pica" size will be interested in the dog-story in the *Children's Column*. An article on the sixth page will show a townsman as much at home on a Maine mountain as in Westminster Abbey. The extracts concerning Gen. McClellan will repay a careful perusal.

In answer to an inquiry made by a Western subscriber two weeks ago as to the woman's suffrage cause in Andover, we are informed that the "Andover League, No. 46," is still in existence, and holds occasional meetings. Dr. Emma M. E. Sanborn is the President, Mrs. Margaret Abbot the Secretary, and Mr. Ezra L. Abbot, the Treasurer.

In this connection, we notice that the Town Clerk has posted to-day a "List of Women Voters of the Town of Andover." The one name upon it looks lonely—why do not some other Andover ladies place theirs beneath it (they can scarcely place them above, in alphabetical order), so as to have a voice in electing the School Committee? As it is, we are left to the pleasant conclusion that our ladies have faith enough in their fathers, brothers, husbands, and other gentlemen friends, to entrust to them the entire management of town affairs. But, if any think differently, let them know that every woman, over twenty-one years old, who is a citizen of this Commonwealth (and who is able to read and write), can secure the privilege of voting for School Committee by duly qualifying before the Board of Registrars.

To all whom it may concern, men or women, we further give notice that the Registrars aforesaid will hold meetings in February at the Town Hall on Wednesday evenings, 13th, 20th, 27th (and at Ballardvale, on Monday evening, 18th), from 7.30 to 9.30 o'clock to see whether candidates for the elective franchise are qualified by age, intelligence, and tax payments, to be made voters.

Did any of the "junior women" of the North Parish attend the "auxiliary" meeting in the South church, according to the announcement in their column last week? Probably they were wise enough to understand that the item belonged under *Special Notices* but got lost among the North Andover news.

A gentleman interested both in Rhetoric and Mathematics writes that he did not like a figurative expression in our Time-table on a recent morning when he lost his train by two or three minutes—he would like to have seen the Editor of the TOWNSMAN just then! Reciprocated—how we should like to have seen our correspondent making time for North Andover over the road!

Our subscribers, and all others, will remember that we will furnish the Lawrence *Weekly Eagle*, the subscription price of which is \$1.50, for 50 cents extra. They will thus get both papers for a year for \$2.50. Names should be sent at once if taken with the TOWNSMAN.

### ANDOVER NEWS.

C. B. Mason has bought of L. A. Belknap two lots on Woburn St., next beyond those recently purchased by Mrs. Roberts and Miss Jackson, and contemplates putting up a house on one of them. The remaining lots between the above and Mr. Hemmenway's place have also been taken. That is a very pleasant part of the town, and in various respects a desirable location for residence, and we anticipate considerable movement in the line of building when the season opens.

Mrs. Mary E. Durgin was married on Thursday afternoon at the home of her sister, Mrs. Dr. Gilbert, to Mr. Israel Dame of Lee, N. H., her pastor, Rev. J. V. Stratton, performing the ceremony. The congratulations of Mrs. Dame's many friends here are only marred by the regret that her marriage takes her away from Andover, as her new home is to be in Lee.

We are glad to learn that the ladies of Andover are making up a consignment of clothing for the students of Gen. Armstrong's School at Hampton, Va. This Institute and its great work for the negro and Indian races, whose representatives are taught there, are so well known here that our people will only need the suggestion to contribute liberally towards these "barrels." Both summer and winter clothing is desired, new or second-hand, for school and working purposes—all for boys and girls over ten years of age. Books and papers suitable for the Young Men's Christian Association are also asked for. Contributions should be sent at once to Prof. Gulliver's house.

Pray took a barge-load of people to hear Mr. Geo. Makepeace Towle's lecture at No. Andover on Tuesday afternoon, as he will do at the subsequent lectures of the course. Mr. Towle visited Andover after his lecture.

President Ward of Dakota College was in town on Thursday.

Mr. Clapp's lectures begin next Tuesday evening. As appropriate to this mild mid-winter time his first lecture is on the Mid-summer-Night's Dream. Tickets are still on sale at the Andover Bookstore.

A citizen interested in meteorological statistics handed in this note yesterday to be kept by "the art preservative" for future reference:

Jan. 31, 1889—9.20 A. M. First sunshade (parasol) of the season seen on Central St., Andover. Color brilliant; but needed a little more light to show off its glories.

This party had scarcely gone when Citizen No. 2 came in to mention another striking illustration of this unprecedented mild winter, viz., that an Andover student skating on an Andover pond—name and place not given—had the misfortune to get into the water, which he found so warm that he shouted, *Fire! Fire!!*

Mrs. Jarley will be in Andover next week, exhibiting her world-renowned wax-works at an entertainment in the Parish Building of Christ church on Thursday evening (Feb. 6). Other attractions will be a doll's drill, cake, and ice-cream, and an apron sale. Tickets at Parker's drug store.

Hardy & Cole are putting up for M. E. White on Essex St. a building to be used as an office for his business as a mason.

The Young People's Society of the Free church have a pop-corn party at the vestry this evening.

Mrs. Ramsdell advertises in to-day's issue a very handsome cover for a grand piano which she purchased so as to be able to sell it at a very low price.

The Apron and Necktie party at the South church last Friday night was a most gratifying success in every respect. There were many young people present who thoroughly enjoyed their novel entertainment.

Rev. F. B. Makepeace is President of a Western Massachusetts Association of Hartford Seminary alumni just formed at Springfield.

Rev. F. B. Makepeace, lately of Andover, was installed pastor of the North Congregational church in Springfield on Wednesday. A large and distinguished council was invited, and Mr. Geo. W. W. Dove was chosen as its delegate but neither he nor Professors Tucker and Churchill, who were invited individually, were able to attend. Rev. Dr. Gage of Hartford was Moderator. The *Springfield Republican* says that "various communications from his home church and association" were read, and that "the candidate read statements of his personal history, religious experience, and doctrinal belief. The substance of his belief was in thorough harmony with the creed of the North church and with the conservative thought of the denomination. No member of the council asked any questions. Rev. Dr. Reuben Thomas of Brookline preached the sermon. Dr. Gage offered the installing prayer, Rev. L. H. Blake of Westfield gave the charge to the pastor, and Rev. Michael Burnham of Springfield the right hand of fellowship.

The annual "Day of Prayer for Colleges and Academies" called together on Thursday afternoon a large audience at the Chapel church, including the Phillips students. Prof. Gulliver led the service, and after a few remarks on the reasonableness of the Christian religion, introduced as the first speaker the Rev. Frederic Palmer as a graduate of the Phillips Academy as well as of the Theological Seminary. Mr. Palmer's address was a stimulating and appropriate one, the key-note of which was in his closing sentence: "To be good is better than to do good; to be a Christian makes more Christians than to preach the gospel."

Rev. Dr. M. McG. Dana of the Kirk St. church, Lowell, was the other speaker. He emphasized with earnestness and power the responsibility of young men of this time, for by them the next generation is to be led and moulded. He urged them to cultivate a type of piety which should be manly, sympathetic and cooperative. Rev. Mr. Greene of West church, and Professors Hincks and Moore took part in the service.

At Abbot Academy, Rev. W. G. Sperry of Manchester, N. H., made at the same hour an effective address on Paul's words: "not disobedient to the heavenly vision." He also conducted a service at the Academy last evening.

Prof. Hincks presided at the Yale Alumni banquet in Boston Wednesday night, and Mr. D. C. Wells was one of the speakers.

Rev. Charles Babbidge, D. D. and wife of Pepperell had an informal observance of their golden wedding, Jan. 21. It will be remembered that Dr. Babbidge was the Chaplain of the famous Sixth Regiment. He resigned active ministerial duty in 1885.

President Seelye of Amherst College, and chairman of the Andover Board of Visitors, has gone to Florida for the benefit of his health, which is very poor. Prof. Wm. S. Tyler is to be acting president in his absence.

Rev. Dr. Geo. Moorar, formerly of Andover, has been compelled by poor health to resign the pastorate of Plymouth Avenue church in Oakland, Cal., which he has filled for fifteen years in addition to his arduous duties as theological professor.

The West Peabody correspondent of the *Salem Gazette* has a full and flattering report of new lecture delivered before the Farmers' Club there by Rev. Joseph Kimball on the Brightness and Abilities of Animals.

The *Southern Workman*, published at Hampton, Va., has a very interesting letter from a Phillips Academy student ("B."), describing "Philo," the "Means" prize contest, and the ball-games.

### A Few Minutes with Bicknell Bros.

We sauntered into the vast clothing establishment of Messrs. Bicknell Bros. to get a few points about the manufacturing of clothing. We were met by one of the firm and courteously afforded all information desired and which some day we will present to the public in print. While making the tour of inspection we were shown all wool pants for \$1.75 which for style and weight surpassed anything we ever saw. Also the \$3.00 pants of their own make which is a marvel of strength and beauty. We were informed that for \$10 a whole suit of the same material could be bought. Thanking our informant we hid away to our sanctum, but not without a lingering look at the great array of horse clothing at marked down prices.

### The New Discovery.

You have heard your friends and neighbors talking about it. You may yourself be one of the many who know from personal experience just how good a thing it is. If you have ever tried it, you are one of its staunch friends, because the wonderful thing about it is, that when once given a trial, Dr. King's New Discovery ever after holds a place in the house. If you have never used it and should be afflicted with a cough, cold or any Throat, Lung or Chest trouble, secure a bottle at once and give it a fair trial. It is guaranteed every time, or money refunded. Trial bottles free at any Drug-store.

### Mrs. Downs's Lectures.

The second of Mrs. Downs's valuable course of lectures on English church architecture was given at the Abbot Academy Hall on Tuesday evening, the subject being Early English Gothic. The lecture began with a vivid glimpse of the century—1170 to 1270—which marked the rise of the true Gothic. It was the century of Magna Charta and of the Crusades; the Holy Sepulcher was never out of mind, and freedom was in the air.

Salisbury Cathedral and Westminster Abbey were shown upon the screen and described as best illustrating the rise and perfection of this style, and as showing what great changes can be brought about in a few years in the great creative periods. The views of Salisbury with its beautiful spire—"the Silent Finger"—unmatched in all England, of Ely and Wells and Lincoln, were very fine, and accompanied by extremely interesting sketches not only of the architectural peculiarities of those great churches, but of the contemporaneous history of men and events.

The closing part of the lecture was devoted to Westminster Abbey, in which the lecturer is specially at home, communicating something of her own enthusiastic interest in the architectural beauty and historic glory of that structure to her hearers. Outside and inside, in nave and choir, in transept and triforium, in chapter-house and cloister, through Poets' Corner and Edward the Confessor's Chapel, she rapidly conducted us, pointing out tombs and shrines, statues and monuments, busts and effigies, and—historically, most interesting of all—the Coronation Chair, with its stone of Scone, whose traditions date back to the early Scottish Kings, if not to Jacob's Bethel in the Holy Land! We wish the Academy Hall were capable of admitting a much larger number to hear these instructive and inspiring lectures.

The next and last one of the course will be given on Friday evening, Feb. 8, at a quarter before eight o'clock. The subject, English Decorated and English Perpendicular Gothic, will be illustrated from York, Canterbury, and Westminster.

### Burns Anniversary.

The Second Anniversary Festival of the Andover Burns Club was given in the Town Hall last Friday evening, Jan. 25, being the 130th anniversary of the birth of Scotland's National Bard. The large gathering of his admirers filled the four tables running the whole length of the hall, while the table on the platform was occupied by the invited guests among whom were the following: Hon. A. B. Bruce and Mrs. Bruce, of Lawrence, Rev. Frederic Palmer, Mr. and Mrs. Jas. B. Smith and son, Mr. and Mrs. Peter D. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. John L. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. David Middleton, and Miss M. Middleton. Mr. Barnett Rogers, President of the Club occupied the chair.

After the blessing, which was asked by the Rev. Mr. Palmer, an excellent supper was partaken of, and, it scarcely need be said, enjoyed by all present.

Supper "dune," the literary exercises commenced with an address by the President, which took the shape of a critique on the life of Burns, and was received with marked approbation and applause. The address was interspersed throughout with short quotations from some of Burns's best poems. Then came Scotch Selections by the Orchestra, and the regular programme of the evening:

Song, "There was a Lad was born in Kyle,"  
Mr. Jas. Stewart.  
Song, "O' wha's at the window,"  
Miss Lizzie Waneless.  
Reading, "The Relief of Lucknow,"  
Miss Emerson.  
Song, "Comin' thro' the Rye,"  
Miss Lizzie McLaughlin.  
Characteristic, Mr. A. J. Callum.  
Song, "John Anderson, My Joe,"  
Mr. Fred. A. Warren of Lawrence.  
Address, Hon. A. B. Bruce.  
Selections, The Orchestra.  
Reading, Miss Emerson.  
Song, "Ye Banks and Braes o' Bonnie Doon,"  
Miss McLaughlin.  
Characteristic, Mr. A. J. Callum.  
Song, "The Scottish Emigrant's Farewell,"  
Mr. James Stewart.  
Address, Rev. Frederic Palmer.

All the pieces were well rendered, Miss McLaughlin receiving encore to both her songs, to which she kindly responded. Mr. Stewart's songs were very well given, his singing of the "Scottish Emigrant's Farewell" being especially fine. The addresses by the Hon. A. B. Bruce, and the Rev. Frederic Palmer, were well given and as well received. Mr. Bruce's was short and concise, showing that wherever Scotchmen went, there were sure to be found "industry, peace, and plenty."

The Rev. Mr. Palmer's address was specially fitting and happy. He dwelt on Burns's love for his fellowmen, as shown in his poems.

Although, as he said, he was of a different nationality from Robbie, yet his love for the poet's works and his thorough perusal and understanding of them were brought out in his numerous quotations and apt rendering of "A man's a man for a' that," which was received with loud applause. Mr. David Middleton spoke a few words at the close, proposing a vote of thanks to those who had assisted in the evening's entertainment, and this was carried unanimously. The singing of "Auld Lang-Syne" by the audience brought the concert to a close, after which the floor was cleared for dancing and was kept up till the "wee sma' 'ooers o' the mornin'." The Scotch Reels were danced with great spirit and seemed to give no small pleasure to the onlookers, as well as to the dancers themselves. The committee of arrangements are to be complimented on the excellent manner in which the Festival was carried through. C. H. Newton's Orchestra furnished the music.

John H. Dean, the tailor, is making specially low prices on some of his Winter goods.

### Salem St. Temperature.

Taken at 5.30 A. M., and 9.30 P. M.		Morning.		Evening.	
		30°	33°	30°	33°
Jan. 25, Friday.		30°	33°	clear	
26, Saturday.		29°	36°	cloudy	
27, Sunday.		29°	36°	snow, rain	
28, Monday.		28°	31°	rain	
29, Tuesday.		22°	15°	snow	
30, Wednesday.		10°	20°	clear	
31, Thursday.		24°	38°	cloudy	

Average Temperature (morning and evening) of the month of January 1889, and the ten preceding years: with the number of days on which rain or snow fell.

	morn.	even.	rain	snow	th.
1889	28 1-2	31 1-2	7	4	
1888	14	16	5	9	
1887	15	19	4	11	
1886*	17 1-2	20	8	8	
1885	17	20	6	6	
1884	14	18	5	8	
1883	15	19	7	9	
1882	17	21	2	11	
1881	11	16	2	6	
1880	26 1-2	30	5	4	
1879	15	18 1-2	1	6	

\*Great ice-storm 27th, 28th, and 29th.

It will be noticed that the highest average temperature in the above list is that of the month just ended; 1880 being two degrees lower. The coldest January of the eleven years was that of 1881.

### Frye Village.

Frye Village temperature taken at 6 A. M.			
		20°	clear
Jan. 25, Friday.		20°	clear
26, Saturday.		20°	clear
27, Sunday.		32°	snow
28, Monday.		28°	dull
29, Tuesday.		24°	clear
30, Wednesday.		10°	clear
31, Thursday.		18°	dull

Mr. George F. Smith was home on a visit from Saturday till Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. John Hill were visiting at Merimac on Saturday, returning home Monday.

Mr. R. A. Woods of the Seminary conducted the usual service in the hall last Sunday evening; his text was John 6:33. On account of the storm there was not a large audience.

Mr. James Napier of the village has begun this week to work for Col. Carruth of the West Parish.

Miss Francis Craig left here Tuesday for Wakefield where she is to work for the present.

Miss Dora Munro of Boston is now doing work for Mrs. Joseph W. Smith.

Henry A. Hill is painting Joseph W. Poor's new barn.

Last Friday evening a number from the Village were present at the Burns anniversary in the Town Hall.

Quite a number of the members of the Andover Council, No. 65, R. A. were present at the installation of the officers of the Lawrence Council No. 17, last Friday evening, at the City Hall. The installing officer was Past Grand Regent Henry Goodwin of Boston, assisted by Grand Guide C. W. Saunders of Boston. The entertainment was very good, provided by the Phoenician Quartette, Prof. Geo. Blish, reader; Mrs. O. P. Brown, vocalist, and Sara E. Saunders, pianist. Addresses were given by J. M. Thompson, Grand Regent, John Haskell Butler, Past Supreme Regent, and Chas. F. Loring, Supreme Orator. An address of welcome was given by Mayor Mack, and the chair was occupied by Hon. A. C. Stone. Brother S. G. Bean furnished the conveyance, and brought home a happy party.



## NORTH ANDOVER.

The Roundabout Club met with Mrs. Frank E. Weil, Monday afternoon.

The mail now arrives at J. H. Fuller's store at 5 o'clock p. m., instead of at 5.16 as it has hitherto.

The meeting of the Lawrence Medical Club was held at the residence of Dr. McAllister, Monday evening. Dr. C. P. Morrill and Dr. Frank E. Weil were present from town.

Among the "Money Creek Mutterings" in the *Houston Valley Signal*, of Houston, Minn., 12-31-'88. "Mr. Sheppard of Wiscow and Mrs. Emery of this place were married Saturday. Many invited guests were present who presented the bride with a beautiful tea-set. After the marriage ceremony, which was performed by Rev. McElroy, the guests were invited to a sumptuous repast. All unite in wishing the newly-married couple a happy life." The bride was formerly Miss Eliza Scott of this town and is a sister of Mrs. J. G. Brown and Mrs. R. S. Greenleaf.

Master Geo. Saunders has entered the employ of Cheney and Neal, wholesale and retail druggists of Union St., Boston. The senior partner is a brother of Mr. A. P. Cheney of town.

Mrs. J. M. Colby and Miss Barton, teachers of the State Normal School of Gorham, Me., have been visiting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Colby.

Mrs. George B. Campbell of Taunton has been visiting a few days with Mrs. L. T. Moulton.

At the meeting of the Selectmen, Saturday afternoon, Chief-of-Police Rextröw drew the name of Mr. Albert Berry to serve as traverse juror in the coming term of the Superior Court.

Mr. R. H. Bailey, who was present on Thursday evening, is Clerk of Co. I of Lynn, rather than of Salem as reported last week.

Mr. J. S. Field and Miss Ruth W. Field left town last week for Petersburg, Va., where they will reside during the winter months.

The monthly meeting of the Eben Sutton S.F.E. Co. occurs next Monday evening.

Co. L is likely to be visited at any time now, by the State Inspecting Officer, Capt. Thomas of the Governor's staff, who can make his appearance in 24 hours after sending a notification to the Captain of the company.

Under the existing circumstances, Hon. N. P. Frye has refused to become a candidate for the nomination of selectman, this year.

Thursday evening was observed by special prayer for colleges at the Congregational church.

The marriage of Mr. Bert H. Kent of Suffield, Conn., and Miss Annie L. Downing of town, occurs at the residence of the bride's parents on High Street, Wednesday noon, February 6. The ceremony will be private.

Miss Martha R. Moore returned to the Massachusetts General Hospital, Wednesday, to resume her duties as nurse.

The Cochichewick Engine Company hold their regular monthly meeting next Tuesday evening.

The number of persons who visited the Public Reading Room during the month of January was 784.

Miss H. Stella Tufts of Berwick Branch, Maine, is visiting Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Bedell.

The album, No. 39, presented by Dyer Bros. of Lawrence was taken by Miss Nolan of Lawrence. The rug, No. 85, remains uncalled for. At the close of the fair, the remaining fancy articles were disposed of by auction by the firm of Frisbee, Weil & Halliday, (temporary) auctioneers.

Thursday afternoon, Feb. 19, has been decided upon as the time of dedicated the Odd Fellows' Building. An entertainment and social gathering will be held in the evening. Messrs. D. S. Robinson, C. H. Butterworth, and David Wallwork, have supervision of arrangements connected therewith.

At the meeting Wednesday evening, the following were elected officers of Wynona Lodge for the ensuing term: Chief Templar, F. W. Frisbee; Vice Templar, Lexie G. Saunders; Sec'y, Andrew McLean; Finan. Sec'y, Geo. Clayton; Treas., Geo. A. Reed; Marshal, A. G. Gile; Chap. Martin W. Dunbar; Guard, Geo. Reynolds; Sentinel, A. V. Chalk; Sup't. Juvenile Temple, Annie Shuttleworth; Past Chief Templar, F. W. Eaton; Organist, Miss Marion Lawson. It is expected that Deputy Matthew Manchester of the Washington Lodge, Lawrence, with assistants, will install the newly-chosen officers next Wednesday evening.

## The Poetry of Science.

The first of the course of lectures by Mr. Geo. Makepeace Towle under the auspices of the Roundabout Club was given last Tuesday, in the vestry of the Unitarian church. The lecturer was introduced by Mrs. John Elliot, and spoke substantially as follows:

Ladies and Gentlemen: The general subject for this course of lectures is, *The Poetry of Science*. The first lecture will be devoted to the early inventors. I propose to speak of great ideas, achievements, and men, famous in invention and discovery, and to point out some victories won in successive ages by science far more important and useful to mankind than those of statesmanship or of war. I shall dwell on the lives of martyrs and heroes of science who, amid privations and danger of life itself have bravely and nobly lived and worked for their race. The history of invention is the record of the world's material progress. Inventors are the creators of modern civilization. They have done more to elevate the human race than all the kings and victorious generals of whom history has record. Galileo was a greater benefactor than Caesar. James Watt wrought greater changes in the lives of the people than Marlborough crowned with laurels of Blenheim, or Wellington flushed with the victory of Waterloo. Yet in the broadest meaning, invention is the poetry of science. It abounds in lives of epic nobility and grandeur. A great invention is an act of creation; and to create, a man must be a poet.

Poetry and philosophy have much in common, and it is not strange that we often find both in the same mind. Goethe and Herschel were poets as well as deep philosophers, and Newton showed his philosophic mind in the remark "I know not what the world shall think of my labors, but it seems to me that I have been like a child playing on the seashore, getting now and then a glittering pebble, from a world of undiscovered wealth."

Invention has banished much of the romance and superstition of former ages. The emotions springing from them have fled like a mist before the light which invention and discovery have shed upon the earth; and the illusions attributed to supernatural origin have vanished with them.

The essential difference between men and beasts is that man is a tool-making animal. Feeblest of bipeds, weak in himself, and small of stature, he yet is lord of creation by virtue of his powers of invention and discovery. Very early in his existence, man discovered that he was more powerful with tools than without them, yet for ages he invented nothing but rude spear-heads and bows. He was like the wayfarer who picks up a few glittering flakes from the surface, but knows nothing of the vast stores of treasure lying below and around him. As human society progressed, it gradually seized on the more mysterious and finer powers of nature, and used them to help mankind forward. The civilized man takes black coal, and distills therefrom illuminating gas and rich oils, and those aniline colors more glowing than the ancient Tyrian purple.

The lecturer then spoke of "lost arts." The Romans, he said, probably knew the art of printing, but discouraged it. They were acquainted with the properties of gunpowder and steam, and they built excellent macadamized roads. The Chinese lighted their homes with illuminating gas ages ago. The anesthetic properties of ether was known in ancient times, the process of glass manufacture is at least as old as the eruption that destroyed Pompeii, and to Leonardo Da Vinci must be conceded the honor of priority of the discovery of the fact that the sun can paint a picture on glass coated with a certain chemical. A perfect invention is sometimes the work of centuries, and an inventor is often far ahead of his age. Not a few inventions have come down to us whose authors are entirely forgotten.

Accident has played a dramatic and sometimes thrilling part in brilliant discoveries. But accidents happen only to men of genius whose previous course of thought has prepared them to discover their hidden significance. Such a case was the invention of the telescope, and its improvement and first application to astronomy by Galileo. In three days after hearing of the discovery that lenses placed in certain positions brought objects nearer, he had invented a telescope and pointed it to the starry heavens and beheld the glories, for the first time revealed to mortal gaze, of the hazy nebulae and infinitely reaching stars. The thoughts that sight suggested must have roused an ecstasy of feeling which even later torture could not have wholly obliterated from Galileo's soul.

District Deputy Dunlap, assisted by S. A. Burbank of Olive-Commandery, Lawrence, installed the officers of Shawshin Commandery O. G. C., Monday evening.

## Company L Fair, Concluded.

There was a noticeable increase in the attendance at Co. L's Fair on Friday evening rivaling that of any previous night since the opening. Such of the company as could possibly be spared marched in command of Lieut. Weil to the station, and escorted Co. F of Lawrence to the Armory, the N. A. Drum Corps leading the way. About 70 men of Co. F, with Lieuts. Joubert and Loftus were present, and after an exchange of greetings the company was dismissed to find their way as best they could among the dense throng. The attractions of the evening were novel, especially to our citizens who were present, and doubtless to many others. About twenty members of the Dennett Sword Corps of Lawrence were present in command of Capt. Charles Lavelle, and Lieuts. D. K. Wilson and Horace F. Leitch. The first part of the entertainment consisted of the Manual of Sword Drill by Serg't Holmes, Corp. Jones, and Messrs. Bryant and Farlan, directed by Capt. Lavelle who said that the space on the stage was insufficient to allow the drill of the full corps. Following, came a short fencing bout between Serg't Holmes and Wm. Coombs, two experienced swordsmen, who, by their skill in using the foils arrested the attention of the whole audience. By request, the two fencing bouts were under the immediate supervision of Lieut. H. B. Dennett who organized the corps, and in whose honor it is named. Miss Cora Horne rendered a pleasing violin solo, with piano accompaniment by Miss Emily Horne; encored and responded to.

If it were possible to get more people into a certain space than the space would hold, we should feel justified in saying that Saturday evening was the time that it was accomplished; people were present from Haverhill and Lawrence, and the jam was terrific, the horse-cars bringing new recruits as late as 9 o'clock. The attraction of the evening consisted of an exhibition by the Silent Drill Squad of Co. L, under the supervision of Capt. Reeves. It is needless to say that it was well done.

Selections were also given by the Bijou Orchestra. Capt. Reeves announced that the Armory would be open Monday evening, and an opportunity would be given to purchase the remaining articles, while the various prizes were being given out. The order prevailing during the week was highly commendable both to the officers and members.

Lieut. F. A. Warren, Serg'ts. David Halliday, A. W. Badger, A. L. Fernandes, and private Samuel Hamlin, comprised the committee to award the various articles drawn, and to see that the same were properly distributed at the closing of the Fair, Monday evening. Following is the list of presents, and the recipient of each: No. 248, pickle jar, presented by Emerson and Silver, Lawrence; John Holmes; No. 53, table scarf, given by Mrs. Julia O'Brien, Miss Kate Fleming; No. 77, fancy hall stand, given by Pedrick and Closson, Fred Stubbs; No. 6, ladies' work box, given by Mr. Adams, Boston, Serg't John A. Jones, Battery C, Lawrence; No. 234, meerscham pipe, given by Geo. H. Perkins, Samuel Carter; No. 147, doll "Pearl," given by Mrs. Wm. R. Johnson, Mrs. Geo. L. Harris; No. 77, machinist's tool chest, given by Co. L, Walter Stone; odorless kettle, given by C. S. Stearns, number of beans in a bottle 800, Geo. H. Perkins guessed 811; shaving set, given by C. S. Stearns, number of seeds in the squash 464, Mr. Peter Reeves guessed 458. The doll, presented by Miss Winning, attired in blue satin, was named "Imogene," that name being selected by your correspondent; doll given by Miss Sarah Flinn, number of pegs in the bottle 1092, Dennis Lane guessed 1002; pin-cushion, given by Mary Finn, number of pins 943, Ella Gould 956; Mrs. E. A. Baldwin's table, sailor boy, No. 4, Mrs. Hinchcliffe; girl doll, No. 327, Geo. H. Perkins. Mr. L. H. Downing was called upon to give the official measurement of the pole which supported the tall hat presented by F. A. Warren, the figures reported were 11 ft 9-16 of an inch; F. W. Frisbee guessed the exact measurement, and several other persons guessed 11 ft. 8-16 of an inch; grip machine, John Herbert gripped 164 pounds and took the "pug dog." The tie of 14 at the rifle (long) rang, 15 yds., between Messrs. Ed. Perley and Eben Bailey was won by the former, score 12-6, prize, a rifle. At the short range, 13 yds. between Messrs. Alfred Howes and Wm. Babb, the former won, score 13-8, prize, a rifle. The prize of \$1, presented by Capt. Reeves, was tied between Mrs. C. A. Dame, and A. D. Oatley of Co. F of Haverhill, the tie was shot off in favor of A. D. Oatley, score, 15-13.

The monthly meeting of Co. L was interrupted on account of the progress of the fair, and will be omitted. A special meeting will be held after drill, Monday evening.

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## BALLARDVALE

A Connecticut paper has an exciting account of the killing of a wild cat near Terryville in that state recently, by three younger brothers of Mr. Louis Schneider of Ballardvale. They were out hunting rabbits, and about eleven o'clock saw in the top of a tree what they supposed to be a raccoon. One of the boys climbed up until within five or six feet of the animal, and shot it with a revolver. It was severely wounded but had sufficient life to knock down one of the boys and give the dogs a tussle. The cat was a remarkably large one, and crowds of sight-seers viewed the scene of the encounter.

Ladies' union prayer meetings are being held Thursday afternoons at the M. E. vestry.

Miss Sadie Haynes spent a few days in Malden last week.

Miss Georgie Goodrich has returned from an extended visit in Springfield.

Mr. F. H. Loud, of Boston, spent Sunday with his sister, Mrs. C. H. Marland.

Dr. Shattuck will hereafter have the sale of the Sunday papers.

We are all familiar with Washington as a statesman and perhaps as the soldier, but baring the oft-repeated cherry tree episode and other anecdotes of that kind much of the private life which would give a better knowledge of his character has been withheld. This was the side presented by Rev. Edward Everett Hale in his lecture "The Human Washington" in the Bradlee Course, Wednesday evening last. He said that the men of Washington's time had held him up as an idol, and evidently believed that nothing should be known that would show that he possessed any of the weaknesses or faults of the ordinary man. The lecturer said he thought he would have more reverence for him if he knew that he had these weaknesses and was able to overcome them. Much has been learned of late years from his correspondence. He said, for instance, he supposed that every one in the audience had at some time attempted to write poetry, but none would acknowledge that he had ever written anything quite so bad as some of Washington's effusions when fourteen or fifteen years old, and which are in his diary to-day. Mr. Hale spoke of letters inquiring after certain lottery tickets, and humorously pictured several love affairs which proved that he might be first in the hearts of his countrymen but he was not in those of his countrywomen. After his first battle he wrote home using language which the lecturer said was a little refreshing as it showed he slopped over on his first public appearance. He brought out an illustration of his want of confidence when appointed Commander-in-chief and how reluctant he was to accept the office. It was an instructive lecture, and every word was received with the best attention, as it deserved.

A goodly number attended a social party at Mrs. Kate Mears', Monday evening. It was an informal affair, but was much enjoyed by those present.

Miss Bertha Gast celebrated her twelfth birthday Monday last. A large party of her young friends were present.

Miss Maggie J. Caffrey was happily surprised last evening by a large company of her friends at her parents' home on River St. Her friends in the Craighead & Kintz shop presented her with a very handsome silver piano lamp as a token of regard. Friends were present from Lawrence and Andover, and together with those residing here filled the house to overflowing. Miss Goodrich and Mr. J. Gorman sang selections, and Mr. Murphy accompanied by Mr. Gorman, on the piano, rendered a violin solo. Miss Collins recited a selection which was well received. Dancing was enjoyed in the barn later, and afterward supper was served. The party broke up at a late hour all being much pleased at the result.

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## POETRY.

## "His Care."

God holds the key of all unknown,  
And I am glad;  
If other hands should hold the key,  
Or if He trusted it to me,  
I might be sad.

What if to-morrow's cares were here  
Without its rest?  
I'd rather He'd unlock the day,  
And as the hours swing open say:  
"My will is best."

The very dimness of my sight  
Makes me secure,  
For, groping in my misty way,  
I feel His hand, I hear Him say:  
"My help is sure."

I can not read his future plan,  
But this I know;  
I have the smiling of His face,  
And all the refuge of His grace,  
While here below.

Enough; this covers all my want,  
And so I rest;  
For what I cannot He can see,  
And in his care I sure shall be  
Forever blest.

—Rev. John Parker.

## SELECTIONS.

A New Year's Walk at Mount Desert.  
BY MRS. ANNIE SAWYER DOWNS.

We had talked of it so many years, that it hardly seemed possible we should ever do it, but we did; and on New Year's morning swept the light snow from the broad piazza of our tiny summer house at Southwest Harbor, and gazed almost with ecstasy upon the blue waters of Somes Sound. Not a sound broke the silence, and the fir bordered avenue stretching away westward, showed no track, either of bird or beast. From our wide chimney, the smoke of a great wood fire went straight up into the stainless blue of the sky; and as if to keep it company, way across the water, upon the further shore, some fishermen or children had made a great blaze to warm their hands in intervals of work or play.

Fastening our attention upon the mountains, prominent in the east and north, we felt their nobility to be even more striking in winter than in summer, and were surprised at the variety of their coloring. In place of the uniform green of spruce and fir, to which we were accustomed, we noticed the silver stems, and brownish purple twigs of the birches, the scarlet berries of the mountain ash, and a singular mixture of tawny green, olive and brown, produced by beds of withering mosses, lichens, and gray rocks, harmoniously blended together. Gladly would we have passed the whole of the short winter day in gazing upon their sublimity and beauty; but our playtime was brief, and to make the most of it we would walk to Fernald's Point and up Flying Mountain.

Passing out of the avenue gates, we saw the first signs of life—the tracks of a fox. A little further, and we noticed where he had been joined by two companions. Then half a dozen clumsy crows called to us from the top of a tall dead spruce; and high over our heads sailed a white and stately gull, on his way to the shore, where, as the tide was out, he would doubtless find a meal for himself and family. Through the sleepy settlement hardly deserving the name of village, we walked briskly. We sought neither grocer nor fisherman, but dark ravines, silent woods, and stern mountain sides. A few children who knew us well stopped and stared, as if they thought we had mistaken the season; but nodding gaily we passed them quickly by. Soon we turned abruptly into the rough, stony road which wound around the head of the cove, and descended the sharp hill to the side of the brook, which, tumbling off the mountain, here hurries into the sea, between two great cliffs insecurely bridged by a few rickety planks.

By the side of the road the bracken, *Pteris aquilina*, was all brown and dead; but the abundant rock-fern was still unfaded, and the stately fronds of the shield-fern were as fresh and green as if there was no winter in their year. Tall bushes of the black alder or prinos, shone with their firm red berries, while slender stalks of golden rod and purple aster were beautiful in the soft gray fuzz with which they protected their winged seeds. Upon

a gigantic pig-weed some little chickadees tilted backward and forward, picking daintily meanwhile at its tiny nutlets. Far up in the leafless birches and maples, as well as among the lower alder bushes, we saw so many empty bird's nests, that remembering how assiduously we were always looking for them, we could not help wondering at our stupidity in missing so many. And one we saw not empty, but with four pale blue, unhatched eggs! Why was it forsaken? Who could tell?

The brook unsubdued tumbled merrily under the ice, and in shallow little hollows beneath the thin film, the grass and low rushes took on so translucent a green that we thought them more beautiful than in their midsummer bravery. Upon the right the sea, upon our left Flying Mountain, and in front the historic house of the Fernalds, who gave the Point their name, although it was famous long before their day.

Fully seven years before the feet of the Pilgrims trod the rough boulders of Plymouth Harbor, Father Biard, the Jesuit, consoled himself after a tempestuous voyage, with the beauty of this slope as it descended to the sea, covered with the tall and waving grass for which it is even now noted. He planted the crucifix, and recorded in his journal how black was the shade of crag and water, how soft the slumber of the distant mountains as they drew around them their shadowy purple, and how he baptized his Indian converts, first at a spring a trifle east of their humble encampment, and afterwards at another which gushed through the sand about the same distance toward the west.

That record of baptisms kept by Father Biard identifies the site, and makes evident the Fernald's Point of to-day was the St. Sauveur of French occupation. But French occupation was of the most transitory character, Samuel Argall soon driving them away, and the new year of 1614 found the Point desolate, deserted. But its rich soil and convenient harbor brought it again into notice, and more than a hundred and fifty years later some hardy Massachusetts fishermen took possession. Massachusetts fishermen have a way of holding what they take, and soon the Fernalds built the low, quaint house, with its wide, blue stairs, and claimed all the land adjacent, even utilizing Flying Mountain as their sheep pasture. Still, upon the domain of his ancestors, lives a venerable man, who delights to point out the historic localities, and tell stories of a hardier, simpler age. As for us, we let down the rude bars and took the track up the side of the little mountain. Beneath the alders upon each side, the ground was covered with evergreen of several species and luxuriant growth. Stooping to pick one of its long, trailing stems, we found thick patches of checkerberry, whose smooth crimson berries were delightful to the eye and delicious to the taste. Some object hopped quickly to one side, and our pleasure may be imagined when we recognized a little gray rabbit. "We might have touched him," we say under our breath.

What we have known before as a wet, swampy spot, to be crossed with difficulty, was then firm as the Brooklyn Bridge, but so clear was the thick ice, that I could see the dark glistening leaves, brownish seed vessels, and pure white flowers of the mountain cinquefoil upon the ground below. Our path grew steeper and steeper, and so slippery was it, it was difficult to make much progress. The lichens, always more attractive in winter than in summer—brown, yellow, red, and gray—starred the cold rocks, while the moss-like selaginella and the rare woodsiad showed themselves to us upon every turn. In July they were coy and found with difficulty. In January visitors are few, they will do their best to make them welcome.

Bending low in admiration over a fine clump of juniper, loaded with dark, blue berries, an eager but suppressed exclamation from my companion made me look up. On the near slope of a higher mountain, halting as if conscious of our presence, was a noble buck! In color a rich, dark brown, he was a striking contrast to the heavy hues of the surrounding crags, while his air of startled surprise was intensified by the solidity and immovability of the mountain wall upon which he stood. One moment he looked at us, the next with the quickness of thought he had

disappeared! Was not that a sight for New Year's Day? On to the top of the little mountain to find the grandest sight of all. Far off, upon some of the hills, the snow was rose tinted, on others, cold and spectral blue, while the east was silver, white, glistening, and the ravines were inky black.

Slowly, reluctantly, we turned from the summit, and gathered on our way our hands full of the pearly blossoms of the white everlasting, long tails of the woolly tufts of the seeded clematis, and the firm, green, glossy stalks of the prince's pine. Through the little village, where the winter sunset and the winter twilight had fallen glowingly and tenderly, we again pass, and into ours thoughtful hands put a New Year's greeting. By our own firelight we see that it is a wand of willow, whose swelling purple buds meant leaves a little later, and a slender sprig of wild rose bush where still hung two dainty scarlet hips! Hope and memory, as well as lovely bits of color, mid the dreariness of a Mount Desert winter.—*Christian at Work.*

## Removal of General McClellan.

We take from the February number of the *Century* extracts from the life of Lincoln, explaining and commenting upon the removal of General McClellan, and giving a very fair estimate of his military character. We quote in the *Soldiers' Column* from a remarkable letter of President Lincoln, showing at once the patience, the sagacity, and the simplicity, of the man of great head and great heart who, more than all other men, guided our nation wisely through the war of the Rebellion:

He was still not ready to condemn General McClellan. He determined to give him one more chance. If McClellan, after Antietam, had destroyed the army of Lee, his official position would have been impregnable. If, after Lee had recrossed the Potomac, McClellan had followed and delivered a successful battle in Virginia, nothing could afterwards have prevented his standing as the foremost man of his time. The President, in his intense anxiety for the success of the national arms, would have welcomed McClellan as his own presumptive successor if he could have won that position by successful battle. But the general's inexplicable slowness had at last excited the President's distrust. He began to think, before the end of October, that McClellan had no real desire to beat the enemy. He set in his own mind the limit of his own forbearance. He adopted for his own guidance a test which he communicated to no one until long afterwards, on which he determined to base his final judgment of McClellan. If he should permit Lee to cross the Blue Ridge and place himself between Richmond and the Army of the Potomac, he would remove him from command.

When it was reported in Washington that Lee and Longstreet were at Culpeper Court House, the President sent an order, dated the 5th of November, to General McClellan, which reached him at Rector town on the 7th, directing him to report for further orders at Trenton, New Jersey, and to return the command of the Army of the Potomac over to General Burnside. General Buckingham delivered his message first to Burnside, and then came with him to McClellan's tent. McClellan says in his memoirs that with the eyes of the two generals upon him he "read the papers with a smile"; but when they were gone, he turned to finish a letter he had been writing, and broke out in the heartfelt ejaculation, "Alas for my poor country!" He took credit to himself in after years for not heading a mutiny of the troops. He said, "Many were in favor of my refusing to obey the order, and of marching upon Washington to take possession of the Government."

Thus ended the military career of George Brinton McClellan. Now that the fierce passions of the war, its suspicions and its animosities, have passed away, we are able to judge him more accurately and more justly than was possible amid that moral and material tumult and confusion. He was as far from being the traitor and craven that many thought him as from being the martyr and hero that others would like to have him appear. It would be unfair to deny that he rendered, to the full measure of his capacity, sincere and honest service to the Republic. His technical knowledge was extensive, his industry untiring; his

private character was pure and upright, his integrity without stain. In the private life to which he retired he carried with him the general respect and esteem, and the affection of a troop of friends; and when by their partiality he was afterwards called to the exercise of important official functions, every office he held he adorned with the highest civic virtues and accomplishments. No one now can doubt his patriotism or his honor, and the fact that it was once doubted illustrates merely the part which the blackest suspicions play in a great civil war, and the stress to which the public mind was driven in the effort to account for the lack of results he gave the country in return for the vast resources which were so lavishly placed in his hands.

It was in his native inability to use great means to great ends that his failure as a general lies. "It was in his temperament to exaggerate the obstacles in front of him, and this, added to his constitutional aversion to prompt decisions, caused those endless delays which wasted the army, exasperated the country, and gave the enemy unbroken leisure for maturing his plans, and constant opportunity for executing them. His lethargy of six months in front of Washington, to the wonder and scorn of the Southern generals; his standing at gaze at Yorktown, halted with his vast army by Magruder's men in buckram; his innocent astonishment at Williamsburg at finding that the rebels would not give up Richmond without a fight; his station astride the Chickahominy, waiting for the enemy to grow strong enough to attack him, while his brave soldiers were fading to spectres with the marsh fevers; his refusal to assume the offensive after the Confederate repulse at Seven Pines; his second refusal of the favors of the fortune of war when Lee took his army north of the Chickahominy, and Porter fought him all day with little more than one corps, but with splendid courage; his starting for the James, in this crisis of his fate, when he should have marched upon the scantily guarded city of Richmond; his final retreat from Malvern-Hill to Harrison's Landing, breaking the hearts of the soldiers who had won on that field a victory so complete and so glorious—all these mistakes proved how utterly incapable he was of leading a great army in a grand war. No general had ever been offered such wonderful opportunities, and they continued to be offered to him to the end. When Pope had drawn away the enemy from Richmond, and given him an unmolested embarkation, and had fought with undaunted valor against Lee's army, before which at last he was forced to give way for the want of relief which he had the right to expect from McClellan, the President, magnanimously ignoring all his own causes of quarrel, gave to McClellan once more his old army, reënforced by Pope's, and sent him against an enemy who, in a contempt for his antagonist acquired in the Peninsula, had crossed the Potomac, and then divided his army in half. As a crowning favor of chance this was made known to McClellan, and even this incalculable advantage he frittered away, and gave Lee forty-eight hours in which to call in his scattered battalions. After Antietam, for six long weeks of beautiful autumn weather he lingered on the north bank of the Potomac, under the constant pressure of the President's persuasions, and afterwards under the lash of his orders and reproaches, unable to make up his mind to pursue the enemy so long as he could find excuse for delay in a missing shoe-lace or a broken limber. . . .

With such limitations as these it is not likely that posterity will rank him among the leading generals of our war. The most his apologists ask for him is a place among the respectable, painstaking officers of the second order of talent, the "middle category of meritorious commanders"; but when we see such ardent friends and admirers of his person as General Webb and General Palfrey brought by a conscientious and careful study of his career to such a conviction of his continuous mistakes as they have expressed, we may well conclude that the candid historian of the future will have no sentiment but wonder, when he comes to tell the story of McClellan's long mismanagement of a great, brave, and devoted army, backed by a government which strained every nerve to support him, and by a people whose fiery zeal would have made him the idol of the nation if he had given them the successes which their sacrifices deserved, and which were a dozen times within his grasp.

## VARIETY COLUMN.

Real Scotch heather is said to have been recently found in a pasture in West Townsend. The person who recognized it interviewed the owner of the pasture and learned that about twenty years ago a sister of his wife, who was a native of the North of Ireland, had brought some seed over and sown it there. Why would not heather grow on Andover hills?

Dr. Joseph Parker, the celebrated and sensational preacher of City Temple, London, has established a reform in religious services. To secure the attendance of workmen, he invites them to come and bring their pipes with them, smoking while he preaches. That is grand—now let him go a step farther, and allow another set to come in and bring their mugs of ale, or bottles of stronger drink, which they can guzzle down while he reads the Sermon on the Mount or reasons with them of righteousness, temperance, and judgment to come!

Let our citizens carefully save their buffalo robes to sell by and by as antiques—an exchange says they are now used as fashionable floor-rugs.

It is said that an Austrian savant has raised a crop of 4000 sponges, using as seed small parts of living sponges in favorable soil. What a grand crop that would make for swampy land!

A girl, 12 years old in Harrisburg, Pa., has facial paralysis as the effect of constant use of her jaws in chewing gum. The muscles of her face are now powerless and her nerves are shattered.

It was on the island of Grand Menan, down in the Bay of Fundy, last summer, that a comment was made upon the scarcity in the community of young people of both sexes. "How is it," we asked, "that we see so few young men and women here?" "Well," the captain replied, "a great many have married and gone west." "West?" we said. "To what part of the west?" "Well," said the captain, "mostly to Boston!"—*February Atlantic.*

The following touching incident of the first President of the United States, which is copied from *Harper's Magazine*, is new to us, but strikingly characteristic of that great and good man—only we wonder that he did not telephone the case at once to police headquarters:

General Washington, while visiting in New York, in the fall of 1796, was accosted one day on Broadway by a fifteen-year-old beggar, who asked the general for aid, saying that he was an orphan, with a paralytic father and a dying mother to support. "Sir," said Washington, fixing his eyes sternly upon the beggar, "you may have judged from your reading in the newspapers that I can not tell a lie. Sometimes the papers mistake. I can tell a lie when I hear it, especially one so transparent as this. Had you claimed to be so blind that you could not see where your supper was to come from I might have been persuaded to give you a nickel. As it is, the boy who would deceive the Father of his country is unworthy of my alms. I wish you good evening." The beggar was so affected by Washington's noble words, that he immediately joined the army and soon became one of the best spies in the service.

The *Lowell Courier* is responsible for the statement that there is an association in that city, none of the members of which at their meetings say a word. Their annual meeting was held last week, and the same reticence was observed there. What a relief it must be to go to such a "social," where one is not overwhelmed by talk! This club is very appropriately called the "Silent Society," as all its members are deaf mutes.

"The visions of the future, thoroughly believed, are the realities of the present."—*Phillips Brooks.*

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## SUNDAY NEWS AND NOTES.

## Church Services.

**SOUTH CHURCH.**—Organized 1711. Rev. J. J. Blair, pastor. Morning service, 10.30; evening, 7.15; Christian Endeavor meeting, 8; Wednesday evening, 7.30; Supt. of Sunday School, John Alden, Sexton, Oliver W. Venard, Central St.

**WEST CHURCH.**—Organized 1826. Rev. Frederick W. Greene, pastor. Morning service, 10.30; evening, 7; at Osgood school-house, 7; Friday evening, 7.30; Christian Endeavor, Wednesday evening. Supt. of Sunday School, Fred. S. Boutwell. Sexton, Daniel W. Trow.

**FREE CHRISTIAN CHURCH.**—Organized 1846. Rev. —, pastor. Morning service, 10.30; evening, 7; Christian Endeavor, 6.15; Wednesday evening, 7.45. Supt. of Sunday School, the Pastor. Sexton, Stillman H. Harnden, Essex St.

**SEMINARY CHURCH.**—Organized 1865. Professors of Theological Seminary, pastors. Morning service, 10.30; afternoon, 3; Wednesday evening, 7. Supt. of Sunday School, Prof. D. Y. Comstock. Sexton, F. M. Hill.

**CHRIST CHURCH.**—Organized 1835. Rev. Frederic Palmer, rector. Morning service 10.30; evening, 7.15. Sexton, Geo. O. Hill, Summer St.

**CHURCH OF ST. AUGUSTINE.**—Organized 1852. Rev. J. J. Ryan, pastor. Holy Communion, 8; High Mass and sermon, 10.45; Vespers 3.

**BAPTIST CHURCH.**—Organized 1858. Rev. J. V. Stratton, pastor. Morning service, 10.30 evening, 7; Wednesday evening, 7.30. Supt. of Sunday School, Chas. N. L. Stone. Sexton, Henry A. Hill.

**UNION CHURCH, Ballardvale.**—Organized 1854. Rev. G. S. Butler, pastor. Morning service, 10.30; evening, 6; Christian Endeavor, 5.15. Supt. of Sunday school, C. H. Marland.

**METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, Ballardvale.**—Organized 1850. Rev. N. H. Martin, pastor. Morning service, 10; evening, 7; Young People's meeting, 6.15; Tuesday and Friday evenings, 7.30; Supt. of Sunday School, John Howell.

January 27 was a rainy, sleety, snowy Sunday, with congregations considerably smaller than usual. At the South church, Rev. J. J. Blair preached from 1 Cor. 15:57, Victory through Christ. A prayer meeting was held in the evening.

Rev. Charles W. Duane of Philadelphia preached in the morning at Christ church, on Mark 4:11, 12: the reason of the use of parables being stated to be, not the unreadiness of Christ to give, but the unreadiness of the hearers to receive. In the evening the service was omitted on account of the storm.

Rev. J. V. Stratton of the Baptist church preached from Rev. 2:4, 5—the Lord's message to Ephesus.

At the Catholic church, Rev. Father Sullivan preached upon Christ's miracle of healing the leper.

Rev. Dr. Geo. Constantine of Smyrna preached at the Free church from 1 Cor. 6:19—"the temple of the Holy Ghost." In the evening, he gave an interesting account of his missionary experience among the Greeks.

When Mr. Constantine was in the Seminary here, nearly thirty years ago, he was Superintendent of the Frye Village Sunday School. He alluded pleasantly in conversation to the fact that one of the smaller pupils in that school then was the present Superintendent of the Free church Sunday-school.

Rev. F. W. Greene at the West church preached on Christ's way of meeting temptation, Matt. 4:4.

At the Seminary church Prof. Gulliver preached. The morning sermon from Rom. 2:4, 5 had to do with the future punishment of the wicked, bringing out specially this suggestion of the text that punishment is brought on by the man's own soul—"treasuring up wrath against the day of wrath." Punishment is the suffering of one's own poisoned soul, the loss of self-respect, the torture of self-reproach. The insensibility of the soul to its own true character will cease upon its separation from the body. In the clear, white light of the next world, it will be impossible to distort facts, or conceal facts, or turn the eyes away from facts. The intuitions of the soul as to right and wrong will be recognized in awful form.

In the afternoon he spoke from Micah 6:2, the Lord's controversy with men. The terrible fact of our life on the earth is that we are at enmity against God, the

cheering fact is that we may be reconciled to God, the alarming and astounding fact that so many know this and yet make no effort to abandon the enmity and seek the reconciliation. God has a controversy for some reason with every one of us—no one has the courage to face the fact that in five minutes he must stand before his Judge. Not one jot or tittle of God's law will pass away—every violation will be punished either in the person of the offender or through the atoning sacrifice of Christ. The essence of sins is in sin. The philosophical definition of sin is the preference of self to some higher interest, but the expressive colloquial term for sin might be—meanness. God hates meanness. Men hate it uniformly, and it will be a sad day for the world when men cease to be angry in an honest way, with meanness, for in this they are made in God's image. The history of the Jews is a significant type of the nature and punishment of meanness.

The gospel temperance meeting in the afternoon was thinly attended on account of the storm. It was led by Mr. Otis Chickering, and excellent music furnished by young men from the Chapel Choir.

Prof. Tucker preached at the Central church, Boston; Prof. Harris at South church, Salem; Prof. Hincks at South church, Concord, N. H.; Prof. Moore at the Central church, Providence.

The following Seminary students preached last Sabbath: E. H. Chandler, Foxboro; M. W. Adams, Meredith, N. H.; G. B. Kambouropoulos, Shirley; G. F. Kenngott, Newport, N. H.; A. H. Armes, Ashby; E. G. Lancaster, Dunbarton, N. H.; F. B. Noyes, East Andover, N. H.; C. C. Torrey, Littleton; G. Van Blarcom, Londonderry, N. H.; I. L. Wilcox, West Hartford, Vt.; F. L. Ramsdell, Chester, N. H.; A. Beede, Greenwood; C. A. Bergstrom, East Greenwich, R. I.; E. J. Klock, Alton, N. H.; Wm. Rader, Rochester, N. H.

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Mrs. Eliza A. Clough, Matron of the M. E. Seminary, Tilton, N. H., writes: "Every winter and spring my family, including myself, use several bottles of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Experience has convinced me that, as a powerful blood-purifier, it is superior to any other preparation of Sarsaparilla."

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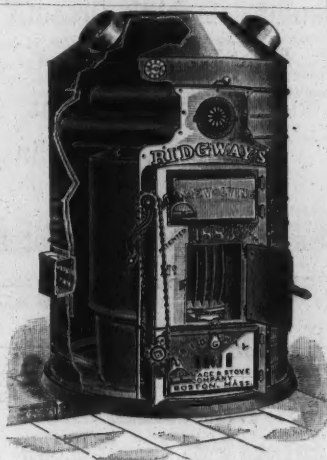
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BOSTON TO ANDOVER. A. M. 6.00 ex. arrive in Andover, 7.02; 7.39 ex. ar. 8.23; 9.30 ex. ar. 10.24; 10.25 ex. ar. 11.30. P. M. 12.00 ex. ar. 12.52; 12.30 ar. 1.03; 2.15 ex. ar. 3.00; 2.30 ex. ar. 3.42; 3.15 ex. ar. 4.00; 4.02 ex. ar. 5.00; 5.00 ex. ar. 5.45; 6.00 ex. ar. 6.47; 6.35 ex. ar. 7.31; 7.07 ex. ar. 7.53; 11.00 ex. ar. 11.45. SUNDAY: A. M. 8.00 ex. ar. 9.06. P. M. 5.00 ex. ar. 6.14; 6.00 ex. ar. 6.47; 7.00 ex. ar. 8.02.

ANDOVER TO LOWELL. A. M. 7.46 arrive in Lowell 8.32; 8.33 ar. 9.00; 9.51 ar. 10.35; 10.35 ar. 11.00; 11.10 ar. 11.39. P. M. 1.26 ar. 1.03; 1.40 ar. 2.45; 2.44 ar. 3.12; 3.18 ar. 3.45; 4.25 ar. 5.05; 5.50 ar. 6.15; 7.09 ar. 7.43; 9.39 ar. 10.10. SUNDAY: A. M. 7.49 ar. 8.13; 7.39 ar. 9.18. P. M. 12.20 ar. 12.50; 4.32 ar. 5.00; 5.53 ar. 6.25; 7.51 ar. 8.27.

LOWELL TO ANDOVER. A. M. 7.35 ar. in Andover 8.23; 8.35 ar. 9.00; 9.20 ar. 10.24; 11.00 ar. 11.30. P. M. 12.15 ar. 12.10; 1.00 ar. 1.25; 3.00 ar. 3.42; 3.40 ar. 4.05; 5.10 ar. 5.45; 6.15 ar. 6.47; 6.55 ar. 7.31; 11.10 ar. 11.45. SUNDAY: 8.20 ar. 9.06. P. M. 5.30 ar. 6.14; 7.30 ar. 8.02.

ANDOVER TO LAWRENCE. A. M. 7.02, 8.23, 9.00, 10.24, 11.30. P. M. 12.52, 1.09, 1.23, 3.00, 3.42, 4.05, 5.00, 5.45, 6.47, 7.31, 7.53. SUNDAY: A. M. 9.06. P. M. 6.14, 6.47, 8.02.

LAWRENCE TO ANDOVER. A. M. 6.40, 7.30, 7.55, 8.20, 9.35, 9.40, 10.20, 11.00. P. M. 12.15, 12.17, 1.00, 1.25, 2.35, 3.00, 4.05, 5.40, 7.02, 7.05, 9.30. SUNDAY: 7.40, 8.15. P. M. 12.10, 4.25, 5.35, 7.44.

\*From South side.

ANDOVER TO SALEM. A. M. 7.03, arrive in Salem 8.40. P. M. 12.53 ar. 2.03; 5.45 ar. 6.55.

SALEM TO ANDOVER. A. M. 7.00 arrive in Andover, 8.33; 11.32 ar. 1.35. P. M. 4.43 ar. 5.50; 6.00 ar. 7.12. Via Wakefield Junction, 10.35 ar. 11.30; 1.55 ar. 3.00.

GOING EAST. A. M. 7.02 H. 7.32 N. 8.23, 9.00, 10.24 H. P. M. 12.53 N. 1.23, 3.42 N. 4.05, 5.45, 6.47 N. 7.53 H. SUNDAY: A. M. 9.06 H. P. M. 6.47, 8.25 H.

H. to Haverhill only. N. connects to Newburyport.

GOING NORTH, VIA MANCHESTER. A. M. 8.23. P. M. 12.52, 4.00, 6.12. SUNDAY: A. M. 9.06. P. M. 6.47.

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## Local Retail Markets.

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Flour, Haxall,	\$7.75 to 8.00
" St. Louis,	6.75 to 7.00
Golden Corn Meal 5 lb. pkg.	15 c.
Glen Mills Entire Wheat Flour 5 lb. pkg.	15 c.
" " " " " " " " " "	per brl. 7.00
Corn, per bag,	1.10
Meal " " "	1.00
" oat, per lb.	31-2 c. to 41-2 c.
Oats, per bag,	85 c. to 90 c.
Shorts, per 100	\$1.00 to \$1.10
Tea,	20 c. to 80 c.
Coffee,	24 c. to 33 c.
Sugar, gran.	8c. to 81-2 c.
" brown,	61-2 c. to 71-2 c.
Butter,	22 c. to 35 c.
Cheese,	16 c. to 17 c.
Eggs,	25c. to 26c.
Lard,	12c. to 14 c.
Potatoes, per bu.,	to 75c.
Onions, " peck,	30c.
Beans, " "	60 c. to 85 c.
Cranberries, per bu.	\$2.50 to 3.20
Apples, per bbl.,	\$1.50 to 2.50
Ham, per lb.,	14c. to 15c.
Pork, roast,	12c. to 14 c.
" salt,	14 c.
Beef, roast,	12c. to 28c.
" steak,	16c. to 28 c.
Lamb roast,	10c. to 20 c.
" chops,	15c. to 25 c.
Veal,	10c. to 20 c.
Sausages,	12 to 14 c.
Chickens,	15c. to 25c.
Fowls,	17 c. 20c.
Turkeys,	15 c. to 20 c.
Codfish,	6c. to 10 c.
" dry,	7c. to 11 c.
Lobsters,	10c. to 12c.
Halibut,	12 c. to 18c.
Haddock,	4c. to 6 c.
Clams, per qt.,	25 c.
Mackerel,	10c. to 15c.
Salmon,	
Hay, per 100 lbs.,	\$1.00 to \$1.10
Coal, furnace, per ton,	\$7.25
" egg,	\$7.50
" stove,	\$7.75
Wood, hard, per cord,	\$6.00 to \$6.50
" soft,	\$4.50

## Advertised Letters, Jan. 28, 1889.

Persons calling will please give the date of this list.

Branson, Nellie  
Carr, Fred. J.  
Ewell, Robt.  
Flehner, Geo.  
French, Chas. E.  
French, H. A.  
Gray, W. H. Dr.  
Heath, Hannah  
Holt, Mrs.  
Kenyon, Ed.  
McDonald, C.  
McCrory, Mary  
Milton, Felicie  
Moore, Joseph  
Moré, Jos.  
Smith, Mary E.  
Taylor, Geo. H.  
Thomas, David  
Webster, Stephen  
WILLIAM G. GOLDSMITH, P. M.

## ANDOVER NEWS.

## Special Notices.

Saturday: Sunbeam Mission Circle at South church vestry, 2.30 P. M.

Sunday: Rev. John H. Hincks of Stamford, Ct. will preach at the Seminary church. Rev. W. A. Evans will preach at the Free church.

Tuesday: Henry A. Clapp's first Shakerian reading at Town Hall, 7.45 P. M.; Midsummer Night's Dream.

Wednesday: Loyal Legion at Old South Vestry, 4 P. M.; entertainment at close of exercises.

Thursday: Entertainment at Parish Building of Christ church in evening.

Friday: Mrs. Downs's last lecture at Abbot Academy Hall, 7.45 P. M.; subject, English Decorated and Perpendicular Gothic.

## BIRTHS.

In Andover, Jan. 25, a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. James Abercrombie.

In Andover, Jan. 29, a son to Mr. and Mrs. John Porter.

In Andover, Jan. 26, a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. William Houston.

In North Andover, Jan. 26, a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. Albert Kimball.

In North Andover, Jan. 28, a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. James Clapperton.

## MARRIAGES.

In North Andover, Jan. 31, by Rev. J. V. Stratton, Mr. Israel Dame of Lee, N. H., and Mrs. Mary E. (Shattuck) Durgin of Andover.

In Bradford, Jan. 30, by Rev. J. D. Kingsbury, Mr. Charles A. Ellis and Miss Mary L. Perry, daughter of B. G. Perry, Esq., both of Bradford.

## Probate.

SALEM Jan. 28. Edward F. Abbott, of Andover, inventory. Personal estate \$900.

## Elm House Register.

Jan. 24-31: Thos. B. Kennedy, C. W. Bates, N. M. Marshall, Geo. R. Wood, Joe Burnham, F. E. Brackett, J. E. Perkham, H. F. Blake, P. A. Chulon, W. A. Woodside, T. P. Taylor, Lewis Drown, Chas. I. Lewis, Boston; W. G. Skilling, Forest Darnon, H. R. Warren, Lawrence; J. W. Chickering, Washington; W. H. Dragan, Mr. Danforth, Cambridge; P. Maloney, Lowell; P. P. Howard, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Clarence Jackson, B. G. Stevens, New York; John Curtis and wife, Haverhill; S. S. Fogg, O. Armstrong, Chelsea; H. W. Kinley, Bridgeport.

The list of accidents this week is particularly sad, and includes an unusual number of children. A High School pupil in Fall River, 14 years old, while practicing gymnastics in his father's barn, became accidentally caught in the noose, and being unable to extricate himself was found hanging there dead.—Another boy, 15 years old, got upon a coal train for a ride at Mansfield and was jolted off, and both legs so crushed under the wheels that amputation was necessary, and he cannot recover. Still another, 16 years old, son of Conductor Rogers of the Boston & Albany Road, attempted to jump on a horse-car at South Framingham, slipped under it, and was fatally injured.—A boy of 4 at Holyoke was run over by a carriage while coasting, and his head crushed. At Hingham, a number of children went through the salt meadow ice, and one boy of 9 drowned; another of 10 was resuscitated after three hours' work. In two cases on Lake Quannapowitt, Wakefield, and on a mill-pond at South Natick, small boys were rescued with great difficulty by prompt and heroic efforts.—At Ipswich, Mr. John Quill, a well known expressman accompanied by his son, 14 years old, while crossing the track was struck by a train, and both were hurled through the air and killed within sight of the house.—At Swampscott, Orrison Ballou boarded a train for Boston, and while standing on the platform to wave a farewell to his wife, when passing his home, lost his balance and fell, striking on his face and probably fracturing his skull.

"It is worth its weight in gold," is a common expression. But, while the value of gold is easily affected, the worth of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, as a blood purifier, never depreciates. It will eradicate scrofula from the system when everything else fails.

## MRS. F. D. LEONARD, NURSE.

## SATISFACTORY REFERENCES.

RESIDENCE: First House beyond Barnard's Shoe Shop, Town House Court.

## ANDOVER SAVINGS BANK.

At a meeting of the members of the Andover Savings Bank, held January 7, 1889, the following named gentlemen were chosen, and have been qualified as Trustees of said Bank:

MOSES FOSTER, JOSEPH A. SMART, J. TYLER KIMBALL, JOHN L. SMITH, JOHN H. FLINT, M. C. ANDREWS, JAMES T. JOHNSON, EDWARD TAYLOR, PETER D. SMITH, JOHN CORNELL, HORACE H. TYER, CHARLES O. CUMMINGS.

At a meeting of the Trustees following the above-named meeting, Moses Foster, John Cornell, and J. Tyler Kimball were chosen Investing Committee.

JOHN F. KIMBALL, Clerk.

## MRS. HELEN REDDOCH

## FRIE VILLAGE, - ANDOVER,

Would like engagements as a

## NURSE.

SATISFACTORY REFERENCES FURNISHED.

## The Shakspeare Lectures

Begin Next Tuesday.

In order to get the most benefit from them you should read the different plays critically and carefully.

Midsummer Night's Dream,

King Lear,

Twelfth Night,

Cymbeline,

— WITH —

Rolfe's and Hudson's Notes

— AT —

## THE ANDOVER BOOKSTORE.

## FOR SALE.

A Handsome Grand Piano Forte Cover (NEW.)

Inquire at MRS. RAMSDALL'S Stamping and Embroidery Rooms, 37 Main St., Andover, Mass.

## HOUSE FOR RENT.

In Andover, 15 rooms, centrally located. Apply to

W. F. DRAPER.

## FOR SALE.

Sixty Acres of valuable Wood Land belonging to the Estate of the late Hiram W. French, known as the Dascomb Lot, and Stow Lot, situated in Andover about 11-2 miles from Ballard Vale depot.

Wm. S. JENKINS.

## PLACES WANTED.

For a large number of Americans, Nova Scotia, Scotch, English, and Irish help, now waiting for situations. All first class, with good references. Call at the City Employment Bureau 439 Essex St., Lawrence. The oldest and largest office in the city.

Mrs. GOODENOW.

## CHRISTMAS, '88, NOVELTIES FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

Choice Stationery in plush and fancy boxes.

Hand painted cards.

Toilet and Manicure sets, ivory and oxidized.

Hand Mirrors and Brushes, oxidized backs.

Tarrant's and Bailey's perfumes and sachet Powders.

Feather Dusters.

Boxes of fine confectionery.

Hand-bags, Valises and Trunks.

Fine line of Blankets, Rugs and Carpets.

Large line of Crockery and Glassware.

Fancy after-dinner Coffees.

Bone plates and Oat Meal dishes (decorated).

Ladies' and Gents' linen hem-stitched handkerchiefs.

Pure Silk Mufflers.

Cashmere and Kid gloves of fine quality.

Embroidery and Spool Cottons in fancy boxes.

Writing tablets and Pocket books.

Traveling cases.

Fancy Baskets in all shapes and sizes.

Celebrated Pearl Shirts, white and colored, laundered and unlaundered.

Ladies' Cardigan Jackets.

Collar and Cuff cases.

Cutlery and Fancy Vases.

Lamps and Toilet sets.

Dinner and Tea sets.

Mustache cups and saucers.

Water and Lemonade sets.

## Usual Assortment of Fancy Groceries and Fruits.

NUTS, DATES, ORANGES, GRAPES.

RAISINS, FIGS, BANANAS, LEMONS.

BEEK & FREAN'S

WAFERS,

Fancy Crackers.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S

PICKLES.

Iced and Canned Fruits.

Dutch and Pineapple

CHEESE.

Canned Vegetables.

California Fruits

## SMITH &amp; MANNING.

Miss JENNIE B. LADD,

VIOLINISTE.

Will receive a limited number of pupils.

## References:

Mr. Bernhard Listemann,

Mr. Wolfe Fries, Boston.

Mr. J. W. Hill, New England

Conservatory.

Miss Ladd will be at Mrs. Frederic Palmer's, No. 25 Central St. Andover, Monday's between 11 & 12 o'clock.

D. SWEENEY,

Horse and Ox Shoeing,

GENERAL BLACKSMITH.

Special care taken with interfering and over-reaching horses.

Punchard Ave., Andover, Mass.

J. H. DEAN,

Merchant Tailor.

GARMENTS MADE IN THE LATEST FASHION.

Ready-Made Clothing, Hats, Caps, Gents'

Furnishing Goods of the Latest Styles

always on hand. Repairing,

Cleaning and Pressing

done at Short Notice.

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## THE ACCIDENT

Insurance Company of North America.

MONTREAL.

Hon. JAMES FERRIER, Senator, President.

EDW. RAWLINGS, Managing Director.

JAMES A. FRAZER, AGENT

## SPECTACLES

AND

## EYE-CLASSES

LADIES' AND GENTS'

Gold and Silver Watches,

Leather Goods, Pocket Books,

Purses, Card Cases, Bags,

Thermometers, Glass, Tin & Fancy Styles.

Come and Examine the

BOYS' WATCH.

WHITING

THE

JEWELLE

I am closing out Balance of Fall and Winter Stock at Greatly Reduced Prices, to make room for Spring Stock.

CALL AND BE CONVINCED.

J. M. BRADLEY,  
TAILOR AND FURNISHER.